

Sweden: Preserving Neutrality Is Nervewracking

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

STOCKHOLM — When he welcomed foreign ministers to the European security conference last week, Prime Minister Olof Palme stressed — as if anyone present did not know — that Sweden pursues a "firm and consistent policy of neutrality."

What he did not say is how nervewracking a business preserving that neutrality can be.

In recent months, Sweden has had to increase its defense spending to meet a threat from intruding East European submarines. Over the past year, the country has expelled 12 Soviet nationals for industrial espionage.

In December, Sweden came under lobbying from the Reagan administration to return U.S.-made computer equipment with military usefulness. Swedish customs had seized the equipment as it was in suspected transit to the Soviet Union.

"It is absolutely essential" that the computers be repatriated, said

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger at a press conference, adding that not to do so "could cause very substantial damage to the national security of the United States, to Sweden and to the whole free world."

But even before Sweden had complied, the Soviet press agency Novosti asserted: "How is it that some people give away so easily in American attempts to dictate policy to an independent nation? Must the Swedes really in all business be supervised by instructions from the U.S. Defense Department?"

Sweden has been avowedly neutral in the turbulence of shifting European alliances since 1814 and there seems to be no popular inclination nowadays for any other stance. But in these times of heightened East-West tensions, Sweden's position is constantly tested by pressure from Washington and Moscow, with most of the harassment coming from the Kremlin.

When Mr. Palme declared last week that Sweden's policies include

a "determined defense of our territorial integrity," there is no doubt that he had in mind efforts to fend off the submarine threat. In 1983, the number of probable or possible sightings of foreign submarines in Swedish waters rose about 20 percent over 1982 despite repeated protests to the Moscow.

Sweden suspended all ministerial contacts with Soviet officials in 1981 after a Soviet submarine thought to be carrying nuclear weapons went aground near a Swedish naval base. The policy was reaffirmed last spring when a government commission reported details of increased incursions.

Nonetheless, Mr. Palme made an exception last week to meet with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who was in Stockholm for the disarmament conference. Mr. Gromyko assured him, Mr. Palme said afterward, that Moscow respects Swedish neutrality and will not "infringe" on its territory.

Significantly, though, Mr. Palme chose not to specifically accuse the Russians of sending the subma-

rines, complaining to Mr. Gromyko instead that there had been "infringements that cannot be explained normally."

He pledged to Mr. Gromyko, however, that Sweden would fight violations of its waters with "utmost strength" regardless of their origin. Forcing intruders to surface, or if necessary, destroying them, is the objective of the Swedish Navy.

To give greater substance to that threat, Sweden's parliament and its armed forces agreed in the fall to a program to upgrade anti-submarine defenses. It includes immediate expenditure of about \$30 million on new equipment. Overall military spending is also being increased.

"There is no doubt that the submarine issue has forced a re-examination of the role of our military defenses," said Carl Bildt, a Conservative Party member of the government's submarine study commission. "There had been a tendency to focus on political and economic measures of strengthening our neutrality. But it is now

clear that our defense commitments have to be strengthened also."

The implications of the saga of the wayward American computers poses another kind of problem for the Swedes. Carl Johan Aberg, a senior foreign trade official, observed that it was by no means Sweden's fault that equipment purchased from the Digital Equipment Corp. in the United States under apparently legitimate license was intended to transit through Sweden to the Soviet Union.

The equipment was illegally shipped from South Africa to West Germany and Sweden. After some of the goods were discovered by agents in Hamburg, the Swedes were alerted and eventually seized seven containers that they concluded were part of the same shipment bound for the Soviet Union.

Whereas West German customs promptly re-exported the goods, Sweden insisted on appointing a special panel to determine the likely use of the equipment.

After several weeks of waiting,



Olof Palme

Mr. Weinberger called the Washington press conference and appealed impatiently to the Swedes to act as West Germany had. Similar messages were conveyed privately in Mr. Palme. Instead, Sweden floated several other options, including destroying the equipment and locating another buyer, before deciding that it would all be returned to Digital.

WORLD BRIEFS

French Pilot Killed in Chad Fighting

PARIS (AP) — Libya or Libyan-backed rebels broke a bloodless five-month standoff in Chad's civil war with a raid Tuesday into government territory. A French fighter plane was downed, its pilot killed and several armored vehicles destroyed.

The French Defense Ministry on Wednesday announced the loss of the plane and pilot but declined to identify the raiding party other than to say it was based in northern Chad, an area controlled by an estimated 3,500 Libyan troops and forces loyal to Goukouni Oueddei, the Chadian rebel leader. The ministry said Wednesday the raid involved a column of "about 20 armored vehicles" that attacked a government post near the village of Mao, 90 miles (150 kilometers) north of the capital N'djamena, and captured 12 Chadians.

At the same time, the Paris-based humanitarian group, Doctors Without Borders, reported that two French physicians had been captured in the raid. The ministry said that French fighter jets responded to the raid and were attacked by ground-to-air missiles. The confrontation marks the first time any French forces have been involved in fighting in Chad since returning to the country in August 1983.

Reagan Welcomes Soviet Statement

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that he welcomed a statement by President Yuri V. Andropov that the Kremlin remained interested in dialogue with the United States.

"I welcome it and am willing to join them if they want to talk," Mr. Reagan said at a White House luncheon. "That is all we have been waiting for and wanting. So I welcome that and I think that it is a reply to all this feeling that we have no communications with them."

He believes there should be a dialogue on some of the problems confronting us," Mr. Reagan said. "So do I." Mr. Andropov said in an interview with the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda that he was ready for a dialogue with the United States, but said that Washington should first demonstrate its good will.

Dutch State Council Rules on Cruise

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — The deployment of cruise nuclear missiles in the Netherlands would not conflict with the Dutch constitution and would only need the approval of an ordinary parliamentary majority, the Council of State said Wednesday.

The advice by the highest body of appeal against government rulings made it likely that Parliament would avoid constitutional wrangles in deciding the deployment issue, politicians said. The government is due to decide whether to accept 48 U.S. cruise missiles in the Netherlands by June.

Constitutional amendments would require fresh general elections, they added, and would have been a big obstacle to any decision in favor of the missiles. But with the Dutch still deeply divided on the issue, it was not clear whether the center-right coalition could be certain of a parliamentary majority if it took a pro-deployment stand, they said.

Mozambican Rebels Free 12 Russians

LISBON (UPI) — South African-backed Mozambican guerrillas Wednesday freed 12 Soviet mining technicians held prisoner for the past five months, fulfilling "a direct accord with Moscow," a guerrilla spokesman said.

The spokesman, Jorge Correia, said in a telephone call that the technicians, captured Aug. 21 at a northern emerald and tantalum mine, were released "along the frontier with Malawi," a landlocked country bordering Mozambique. He said Malawian officials had been informed of their release.

Two remaining Soviet captives were in "good health" but would only be released "later because of logistical problems," Mr. Correia said. He said he expected the Soviet Union would compensate his group, but would not say what the compensation was. The guerrillas, belonging to Mozambique's National Resistance Movement, had announced Friday they would free their hostages.

Trudeau Starts East European Tour

PRAGUE (Reuters) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada brought a personal peace mission to the Soviet bloc Wednesday when he arrived in Prague to begin a tour of three of Moscow's Warsaw Pact allies.

The trip was hastily arranged as a temporary substitute for a visit to Moscow to promote his initiative to reduce East-West tensions. Mr. Trudeau has already presented his proposals for global limits on the world's nuclear weapons to four of the five countries involved — the United States, China, Britain and France. They gave him a polite reception but no commitments.

His request for a meeting with President Yuri V. Andropov this month was turned down. The Soviet president, who has not been seen in public for five months, said a meeting could be held "in the not-too-distant future." Mr. Trudeau is to visit East Germany and Romania next week.

Mubarak Vows Support for Moslems

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak vowed Wednesday that Egypt will support Islamic causes and promote the unity of the Muslim world.

Mr. Mubarak used the final session of a Police Academy conference to renew Egypt's commitment to the principles of the Islamic Conference Organization, which decided at a summit meeting in Casablanca, Morocco, last week to readmit Egypt after a five-year suspension.

The summit communiqué did not cite any conditions for Egypt's readmission, but a delegation from the organization is expected in Cairo soon to discuss the matter. "Egypt belongs to the Islamic family," Mr. Mubarak said, "and down the ages Egypt has been in the vanguard of the Islamic movement on the road to progress and development."

U.K. Blames France for 17 Deaths

LONDON (AP) — The British authorities have blamed the French over a shipping disaster in which 17 sailors drowned in the English Channel when the Greek-owned freighter, Radiant Med, sank in waters that have been lashing Britain for the past two weeks.

Captain John Petit, harbor master at St. Peter Port on the island of Guernsey, asserted that the French destroyer Casabianca, sent to escort the freighter into the French port of Cherbourg after it developed a list, failed to summon British help for more than an hour after the Radiant Med started to sink.

The 3,000-ton freighter went down Tuesday after a hatch broke open. The British lifeboat Sir William Arnold, from Guernsey, rescued nine men from the freighter's crew of 26 Filipino seamen and Indian officers.

Dispute Paralyzes Danish Folketing

COPENHAGEN (AP) — The Folketing, Denmark's parliament, was paralyzed on the first working day of its new session Wednesday by a dispute over the validity of a result in the Jan. 10 general elections.

At stake was one seat, the margin that had apparently provided Prime Minister Poul Schlüter's center-right government with a majority in the legislature.

The opposition Social Democrats demanded a recount of the election results after the discovery of errors that cost it one of its 57 seats, and allowed Mr. Schlüter to claim a working majority for his policy of economic restraint. A certification committee was reviewing the dispute on Wednesday.

For the Record

Marianne Bechmeier, 33, who shot and killed her daughter's alleged murderer in a West German courtroom, has been moved from prison to a hospital for psychiatric treatment, officials in Hildesheim said Wednesday. (UPI)

A Colombian congressman, Carlos Nader-Simmonds, 37, was sentenced Wednesday in New York to six years in prison for conspiring to sell 10 kilograms (22 pounds) of cocaine in what his lawyer said was a single incident born out of whim. (Reuters)

Nigeria's new military rulers have forced 34 ranking police officers to retire and transferred several others to less sensitive positions, according to press reports Wednesday. (Reuters)

A Paris court ordered Jean Durieux, deputy editor of the weekly magazine Paris Match, who is charged with stealing photos of a Cambodian victim, freed from prison Wednesday on bail of \$50,000. (AP)

The British Liberal leader, David Steel, met Wednesday with Boris N. Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Soviet Union's policy-making Politburo, and said later that the two sides reviewed "the whole field" covered by President Yuri V. Andropov's statement Tuesday on East-West relations. (AP)

Moroccan officials said Wednesday that 29 rioters died and 114 people including 26 members of the security forces, were injured in the disorders that swept the northern cities of Nador, Tetouan and Al Hoceima last week. (AP)

Correction

The profile of Martin Marietta Corp. in 1982 was \$91.6 million, or \$1.95 a share. The figures were incorrect in Tuesday's edition because of a news agency error.

1,000 Congratulations Fill Jordan's Capital

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — This capital has been filled of late with the sounds of "a thousand congratulations."

Ever since King Hussein shuffled his cabinet recently, prominent Jordanians have traveled across town, in some cases across the kingdom, in say, as Bedouin tradition dictates, "a thousand congratulations" to the new ministers and palace advisers.

The visit lasts five to 10 minutes. The well-wisher extends "a thou-

AMMAN NOTEBOOK

sand congratulations" in Arabic to the official. Kisses on both cheeks are exchanged. The visitor is seated and offered a miniature cup of Arabic coffee, a bitter ceremonial brew. He offers praise for the official's talents, best wishes for his success and a request for his assistance should the need arise.

A cardinal rule of these encounters is that no actual business is to be conducted. Reporters who tried to ask ministers a few substantive questions were gently but firmly informed that the session was over.

After office hours, visits continued at officials' homes, often late into the night.

"I'm exhausted," said Adnan Abu Odeh, the already influential information minister, who was promoted to one of the two most powerful advisory posts in the palace.

Wafiq Jumaat, leader of the Syrian-backed Druse rebels, called over the weekend for the resignation of President Amin Gemayel's government. He followed the demand by setting up the anti-government radio station.

Beirut, the army bombarded the Druse strongholds of Altat and Baisour, according to the Druse radio monitored in the capital.

The most popular radio show in Amman is "Direct Line," a call-in program at 9 A.M. every day.

One day this month, many listeners were stunned to hear the voice of a surprise participant — King Hussein. He called from the hospital, where he had been admitted a few days earlier, to say that he was feeling much better and would soon be going home.

The king spoke for only a minute or two, but it was enough to reassure an obviously jittery public that he was alive, if not yet well.

Doctors said that the king was not, as originally announced, suffering from a bleeding peptic ulcer but from a minor and common undiagnosed problem that had been worsened by too little rest.

Every night at 7:30, Jordanians can watch the news in Hebrew. The broadcast does not come from Israel but from Jordan TV, widely regarded as the highest quality television in the Arab world.

Mohammed Kamal, the founder and director general of Jordan TV, said he decided to broadcast news

in Hebrew, in addition to Arabic, French and English, because so many Israelis were viewers.

"We try to be objective and very balanced," Mr. Kamal said. "The main problem is finding newscasters who speak Hebrew well enough."

Jordan TV has five broadcasters who speak the language, and he said he hoped to hire Palestinians from the West Bank.

"Their Hebrew after all these years of occupation is quite good," Mr. Kamal said.

Israelis say the Hebrew on Jordan TV is sometimes a bit archaic. In a recent broadcast, Israelis were reported in Hebrew to be "smiting their Iranian enemies," for example.

An Israeli survey in February 1983 by the Hebrew University's Institute of Communication concluded that Israelis watched Jordanian news more out of curiosity than a desire to be informed.

But the survey, a copy of which was provided by Jordan TV, also found that Jordanian television was, on balance, far more popular than its Israeli competition.

Mr. Kamal asserted that the wide variety and quality of programming offered on Jordan's two color stations, its Arabic and foreign programs, accounted for its appeal.

Jordan TV was the first in the Arab world to broadcast the popular American series "Dallas." But Jordan decided not to broadcast "Dynasty," another U.S. series.

Mr. Kamal said many people in Jordan felt the program promoted homosexuality because several of its episodes focused on a homosexual member of the clan.

Mr. Kamal said Jordan TV was the only Arab station to broadcast live the speech delivered in the Israeli parliament in 1977 by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. "It was news and we showed it, despite criticism," Mr. Kamal said.

Among the most vocal critics was Syria, which routinely jams Jordan's news broadcasts — in Arabic, not in Hebrew.

Mr. Kamal asserted that programming was objective. But he said the government committee that screens programs decided last February against "The Winds of War," a series based on the novel by Herman Wouk.

"The book has a Jewish author," Mr. Kamal said, adding that it was felt that the series promoted sympathy for Israelis.

He said that, in view of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its settlement activities in the West Bank, it was felt that the timing was wrong.

Shamir Beats Ouster Effort On Economy

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JERUSALEM — The government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir survived three no-confidence motions Wednesday over its handling of Israel's economy.

The three-month-old government remained in power by a vote of 62-56, with one abstention and one member absent.

Debate was heated on the motions, which were prompted by opposition in Mr. Shamir's economic policies. The arguments began after two previously uncommitted government members indicated they would provide the votes needed to keep the government in power.

Two similarly worded resolutions were put forward by the opposition Labor and Communist parties, focusing on the country's economic difficulties. A third motion was presented by the Shinui (Change) Party, which criticized government performance in general. All were voted on at once.

The leader of the Labor Party, Shimon Peres, opened the opposition attack, declaring "the time has come to go to new elections to give the people a chance for an alternative."

"The government," he said, "has in stand in judgment for the economic collapse.... The government has turned the people into those who enrich themselves and those who have become impoverished."

Mr. Peres was interrupted by catcalls, and the debate quickly became a shouting match.

Later, Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orag was repeatedly shouted down as he struggled to deliver a speech.

Across the street, about 500 demonstrators gathered in a park and denounced the government's economic performance. One sign read: "We are all living below the poverty level."

Mr. Shamir averted a crisis by agreeing to demands by the small Tami party, a partner in the ruling coalition. He pledged to ease tax burdens on the poor and to institute a minimum wage.

Two members of the Liberal Party whose votes had been in doubt also decided not to join the bid to bring down Mr. Shamir.

The coalition has been threatened by Israel's continuing economic problems.

Lisbon Is Gaining Influence In Southern African Affairs

(Continued from Page 1)

officials here deny they actually arranged the discussions.

In addition, a Portuguese official is reliably reported to have arranged a private meeting in London between Mr. Machiel and Harry Oppenheimer, the South African industrialist, who is said to be interested in investment opportunities in Mozambique.

Mozambique's relations with Portugal have strengthened as the Maputo government has turned increasingly to the West for aid and technical assistance.

But Angola's relations with Portugal have soured in recent months. The apparent reason is Angolan anger that spokesmen for anti-Lunda groups operate out of Lisbon. Foremost among them is UNITA, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

The Angolans have become further incensed over a recent visit by a Portuguese state-run television team to Angolan territory under the control of UNITA.

To show its displeasure, the Angolan government instructed its state-run companies to cut back on business with Portuguese concerns and has said that the Portuguese state oil company cannot take part in prospecting for new oil off the Angolan coast.

Reagan to Urge Cleanup Aid for Chesapeake Bay

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan plans to recommend that \$40 million in U.S. government aid be made available over four years for a program to clean up the Chesapeake Bay, Senator John W. Warner, a Virginia Republican, has announced.

That aid has been considered crucial to the effort being mounted by the states near and around the bay, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, to abate pollution and replenish the fish, shellfish and vegetation that once thrived there.

Mr. Warner said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan had accepted recommendations made by himself and Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., a Maryland Republican, for a bay cleanup program.

Armenian Patriarch Assails Terror on Turks

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ANKARA — Shoork Kaloustian, the Armenian patriarch, met Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey on Wednesday and publicly condemned Armenian terrorism against Turks abroad.

The patriarch traveled from his Holy See in Istanbul to the Turkish capital to pay a courtesy call on Mr. Ozal, who took office late last year. Four ethnic Armenian militants are on trial in Paris for the September 1981 takeover of the Turkish Embassy.



MEMORIAL FOR KERR — The family of Malcolm H. Kerr, the American University of Beirut president who was killed Jan. 18 by gunmen outside his campus office, during a memorial service Wednesday at the university in West Beirut. The educator's wife, Ann, was flanked by her sons Andrew, 15, left, and John, 22.

Lebanese Army Clashes With Rebels in Beirut, Mountains

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

BEIRUT — Lebanese Army troops using armored vehicles fought Shiite Muslim militiamen in the streets of south Beirut on Wednesday after other units clashed with Druse rebels in the mountains.

The state radio blamed the fighting on the anti-government forces, while a new Druse-operated radio

station said the army had launched bombardments against Druse Muslim positions east of the capital.

Fighting in Beirut centered on the Green Line separating the Christian neighborhood of Ain el-Rummaneh and the Muslim district of Shiyah in south Beirut.

"The gunmen in the Shiyah area started the fighting," state-run Beirut radio said, "and are now attacking army positions with rocket-propelled grenades and automatic rifles."

The radio added that the army was retaliating from its fortified positions with tanks and other weapons. There was no word on whether pro-government Christian militiamen joined the battle.

In the Chuf mountains east of

Beirut, the army bombarded the Druse strongholds of Altat and Baisour, according to the Druse radio monitored in the capital.

Wafiq Jumaat, leader of the Syrian-backed Druse rebels, called over the weekend for the resignation of President Amin Gemayel's government. He followed the demand by setting up the anti-government radio station.

Kohl, Met by a Protest in the Knesset, Tells Israelis Nazism Will Not Revive

REUTERS

JERUSALEM — Chancellor Helmut Kohl told members of the Israeli parliament Wednesday that there was no danger of a rise of neo-Nazism in West Germany.

Mr. Kohl's spokesman said that the chancellor gave the assurance after encountering new anti-German protests on the second day of a five-day visit that so far has been overshadowed by memories of the Holocaust.

When he entered the Knesset building Wednesday, following his second meeting here with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, three members of the legislature walked out in protest.

Two of them were survivors of World War II concentration camps. A fourth Knesset member held up a sign bearing a yellow star surrounded by barbed wire and the Hebrew word for "remember."

Mr. Kohl watched in silence for a moment before going on to a meeting with an all-party Knesset group.

His spokesman said that Mr. Kohl told the Knesset members that his family had been against Hitler and that there was no risk of a Nazi revival in West Germany.

The chancellor said his government watched carefully for any sign that groups of the extreme right were gaining popularity, according to his spokesman. West German youth, Mr. Kohl was quoted as saying, had learned from history and would not be taken in by neo-Nazi propaganda.

About 100,000 Israelis are survivors of Nazi concentration camps and many other Israelis lost relatives in those camps. The strong feelings in Israel have made Mr. Kohl's visit a sensitive one, and have added to the pressure being placed on him not to approve the

sale of West German weapons in Saudi Arabia and other Arab states.

While no definite plans for such arms sales have been announced, West German government sources said recently that Bonn would consider Saudi requests for "defensive weapons."

Mr. Shamir has pressed Mr. Kohl for a pledge not to sell arms in Israel's enemies. Asked if progress was being made in that regard, an Israeli spokesman replied: "I think it is important that we are able to conduct a dialogue. Relations be-

tween Israel and Germany are not a simple thing."

On Tuesday, Mr. Kohl offered an apology for German crimes against Jews. But he also made it clear that he differed sharply with the Shamir government over its occupation of Arab territory and reiterated the European Community's stand on the need for Palestinian self-determination.

In the talks Wednesday, Mr. Shamir again rejected the EC position and said that the Camp David accords provided the only basis for Middle East peace.

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The coalition has been threatened by Israel's continuing economic problems.

Diplomatic Effort by U.S. Seen on Namibia, Angola

(Continued from Page 1)

Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia, circumstances in which there will be parallel movement on the Cuban troop issue."

It is estimated there are 25,000 Cuban combat troops and 2,000 Soviet and 5,000 East German advisers in Angola. They are helping the government combat the attacks of the Angolan opposition group UNITA, or the Union for the Total Independence of Namibia, led by Jonas Savimbi, and the military incursions of South Africa into southern Angola.

The Reagan administration has given the South-West Africa issue a relatively high priority and in 1981, Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was secretary of state at the time, was optimistic that a solution could be worked out soon. But the optimism was misplaced because of the inability of the United States, working with its allies, to persuade An-

gola to agree to a parallel withdrawal of Cuban troops.

The Angolans have insisted that the South Africans pull all their troops out of Angola, and accept the provisions of Security Council resolution 435, which calls for the entry of United Nations troops into South-West Africa, the withdrawal of South African troops, and elections for a constituent assembly. Only then, the Angolans have said, would they ask the Cubans to leave.

But State Department officials said that the Angolans and their backers have to understand that there will not be a solution to the southern African impasse unless South Africa's concerns about the Cubans are addressed.

"I would say that there is cautious optimism," an official said, in speaking about the chances for the new effort.

Austrian Leader in Belgrade

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

BELGRADE — Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria arrived Tuesday on a two-day official visit to Yugoslavia to confer with Yugoslav leaders on bilateral cooperation and major world problems.

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BRIEFS

Chad Fighting
rebels broke a bloodless
with a raid Tuesday into govern-
downed, its pilot killed and one

Wednesday announced the loss of
an aircraft controlled by an estimated
to Gokoum Ouédde, the Chad-
the raid involved a column
that attacked a government post near
(kilometers) north of the capital Nja-
men.

Soviet Statement
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"That is all we have to say," he said.
"We welcome that and I think that it is a
positive communication with them."
He said "So do I," Mr. Andropov said.
The Communist Party newspaper Pravda
said the United States, but said that Wed-
nesday.

Council Rules on Cruise
The deployment of cruise missiles
in conflict with the Dutch constitution
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The body of appeal against government
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The body would require fresh general elec-
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which still deeply divided on the issue, a
tight coalition could be certain of a parlia-
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East European Tour
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France for 17 Deaths
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sinking of the French ship, the *Radiant*,
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The British destroyer *Castor* was
the French destroyer *Cassini* sent to
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a leak for more than an hour after the
sinking.

Danish Folketing
The Folketing, Denmark's parliament,
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day of a result in the Jan. 10 general elec-
tion, the margin that had apparently provided
a center-right government with a majority.
The Folketing demanded a recount of the
election results that cost it one of its 75
members. The Folketing is now working
to claim a working majority for its
opposition committee was renewing the
election.

Who in his right mind bought gold then?
In the "Golden Sixties," the idea of investing in gold
was laughable. About as laughable as energy crises,
double-digit inflation and double-digit unemployment.
The few farsighted investors who took gold seriously
in the 60s have been generously rewarded. While
just about everything else depreciated, the price of gold
climbed from \$35 an ounce during the Sixties, to \$850
an ounce in 1980. But what about today?
Inflation is under control, oil is in surplus,
economies are recovering, and the recession is coming
to an end. The start of the "Golden 80s"? Perhaps.
But probably only for those people who do not repeat
the errors of the past.
Petroleum is plentiful, but repercussions from the
troubles in the Middle East could shut off the supply
at any moment. Inflation is down, but the economic
recovery is already beginning to create conditions
for another oil shock. The world monetary system is
still threatened by Third World debt.

Poll Shows Glenn Has Faded Badly

Mondale Easily Leads Democrats, But Economy Puts Reagan on Top

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan has opened the election year with strong public approval but Senator John Glenn of Ohio, once feared by the White House as potentially his most dangerous rival, has faded badly because of doubts about his experience, a New York Times-CBS News Poll shows.

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, far ahead as the choice of registered Democrats for their party's presidential nomination, was rated nearly even with Mr. Reagan on personal characteristics that voters normally consider important for the presidency. But the president, helped by a surging economy, led over Mr. Mondale.

In 1,443 telephone interviews conducted nationwide from Jan. 14 to Jan. 21, the Times and CBS News found that more than half the public believes that Mr. Glenn lacks the experience to be president and is uneasy about his ability to deal wisely with difficult foreign crises.

The Ohio Democrat has fallen from a close second to Mr. Mondale in a September survey to a distant tie for second with the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson in the current poll. This time, Mr. Glenn and Mr. Jackson were each the first choice of 14 percent of registered Democrats, far behind Mr. Mondale at 44 percent. The other Democratic contenders had 4 percent or less.

The survey indicated Mr. Reagan's greatest strength was in handling the economy, where he received his highest approval rating since April 1981. This offset weaknesses in foreign policy.

Mr. Reagan appeared to have a considerable lead over both Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn among the public at large and a much narrower lead among those who closely follow presidential politics.

People who have registered to vote told interviewers that fear of war and other foreign policy issues had become nearly as important as economic issues. And the survey confirmed that Lebanon may be the most dangerous issue for the White House.

The survey found that 49 percent of Americans believe that U.S. Marines should be withdrawn from Lebanon, as against 38 percent who want them kept there or reinforced. In October, the figures were 35 percent for withdrawal against 52 percent for remaining.



Walter F. Mondale



John Glenn

Reagan to Tell Congress In State of Union Speech Of 'Need to Stay on Job'

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will deliver his election-year State of the Union address Wednesday night against a background of public and congressional concern over U.S. policy in Lebanon and Central America.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan's address would be "a report on accomplishments and the need to stay on the job and get it done."

Mr. Reagan will appear before a joint session of Congress four days before he makes what administration officials believe will be an announcement that he intends to seek a second term in the November election.

In his televised address he is expected to stress his accomplishments, including the economic recovery, assure Americans that he is guiding them safely through foreign perils toward peace, and seek support for his election plans.

Mr. Reagan sounded his political theme for 1984 when he told Senate Republicans on Tuesday, "I deeply believe... we have changed Ameri-

can history" in his three years in office.

Mr. Reagan is approaching the election campaign facing ups and downs in his opinion poll ratings from the voters.

He has kept major economic promises, reducing inflation, unemployment and interest rates, but many Americans express doubts about his sensitivity to the needs of the poor.

He also faces strong opposition to U.S. involvement in Lebanon and Central America, as well as skepticism about the sincerity of his decision last week to abandon harsh, anti-Soviet rhetoric and seek détente with Moscow in an election year.

He has reaped political dividends for the economic recovery, but he remains the target of an informal coalition of blacks, women and environmentalists, who consider him a president favoring big business at the expense of urgent national priorities.

Officials said Mr. Reagan would reaffirm Wednesday his commitment to help Lebanon to unite warring factions through continued deployment of 1,400 U.S. Marines with the multinational peacekeeping force there, and to go on opposing leftist forces in Central America with military as well as economic aid.

Among new initiatives, Mr. Reagan was expected to announce plans for a permanent orbiting space station.

He was also planning to call for more cuts in domestic spending to reduce government deficits, which are expected to be about \$180 billion for each of the next three years, and to propose a constitutional amendment giving him more flexibility to veto spending by opposition Democrats.

Court Allows Publication Of U.S. Judge's Opinion

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. appeals court has lifted a temporary order in which it had barred a law book company from publishing an opinion by a judge in Denver that was critical of the Justice Department's handling of a tax fraud case.

The three-judge panel of the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver said Tuesday that, after reviewing Supreme Court precedents "broadly banning prior restraints" on publication, it was not convinced that the government had shown "a justification for delay of publication of the opinion."

The ruling means that the West Publishing Co. of St. Paul, Minn., is now free to include the Aug. 25 opinion by U.S. District Judge Fred M. Winner of Denver in the bound volumes of West's Federal Supplement series.

On Jan. 3 the three-judge panel had, at the request of the Justice Department's tax division, temporarily ordered West to delay publication pending further consideration of the matter. The court's

Israel Asks Chile For Extradition

United Press International

JERUSALEM — Israel has asked Chile to extradite Walter Rauff, an accused Nazi criminal who allegedly invented "mobile gas chambers" in which 250,000 Jews and others were killed. The chambers were sealed trucks into which poisonous gas from exhaust pipes was siphoned.

Justice Minister Moshe Nissim said Tuesday that Mr. Rauff was a senior officer in the SS, the Nazi elite guard, in World War II and must stand trial. "It is unthinkable that he should continue to go about undisturbed, like any innocent man," Mr. Nissim said.



DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY — Emperor Hirohito of Japan and Empress Nagako, seen here at their palace in Tokyo recently, observe their 60th wedding anniversary Thursday. The 82-year-old emperor, the world's longest reigning monarch, and his 80-year-old wife are the first couple on the Imperial throne to mark their 60th anniversary.

Biggest Issue in Philippine Voting Is Whether or Not to Cast a Ballot

The Associated Press

MANILA — For 30 million voters in the Philippines, the most controversial issue in a nationwide poll Friday is whether or not to vote.

The government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos says four constitutional amendments on the ballot were designed, among other things, to give opponents a chance in the May election for 180 seats in the National Assembly.

Most Marcos opponents say they are not interested in Friday's balloting or the May election unless Mr. Marcos makes drastic reforms or resigns from the presidency.

In the strongest show of unity since the million-strong funeral march for the assassinated opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., in August, opposition groups have vowed to boycott the election unless Mr. Marcos trims his powers and makes other concessions.

Only a small number of those often called Mr. Marcos' "very loyal opponents" have pledged to run for the assembly.

The government is campaigning for "yes" votes on all four questions, including one to restore the vice presidency that Mr. Marcos originally opposed because he said it might tempt assassins. Another measure would increase the chances for poorly funded opposition candidates by making election districts smaller.

Two other measures are aimed, the government says, at strengthening programs to help the poor acquire rural and urban land.

The assassination of Mr. Aquino has brought pressure on Mr. Marcos — not only from his own people but from his allies, including the United States, and from foreign investors and lenders.

"A boycott of the plebiscite and the election will deprive him [Mr. Marcos] of the credibility he needs to get new loans," asserted Fred Preifer, a Filipino opposition leader from Bacolod, where 15,000 people attended a boycott rally last weekend. Similar boycott demonstrations have been held in other cities.

"With all this gimmickry from the opposition," said Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Pérez, "many are asking whether they are true and honest reformers as they claim to be or are merely interested in heckling and making mischief and thus calling attention to themselves."

Nonvoting is punishable by fines and imprisonment under the Philippine Constitution. But bishops of the Roman Catholic Church have declared that citizens have the moral right not to vote.

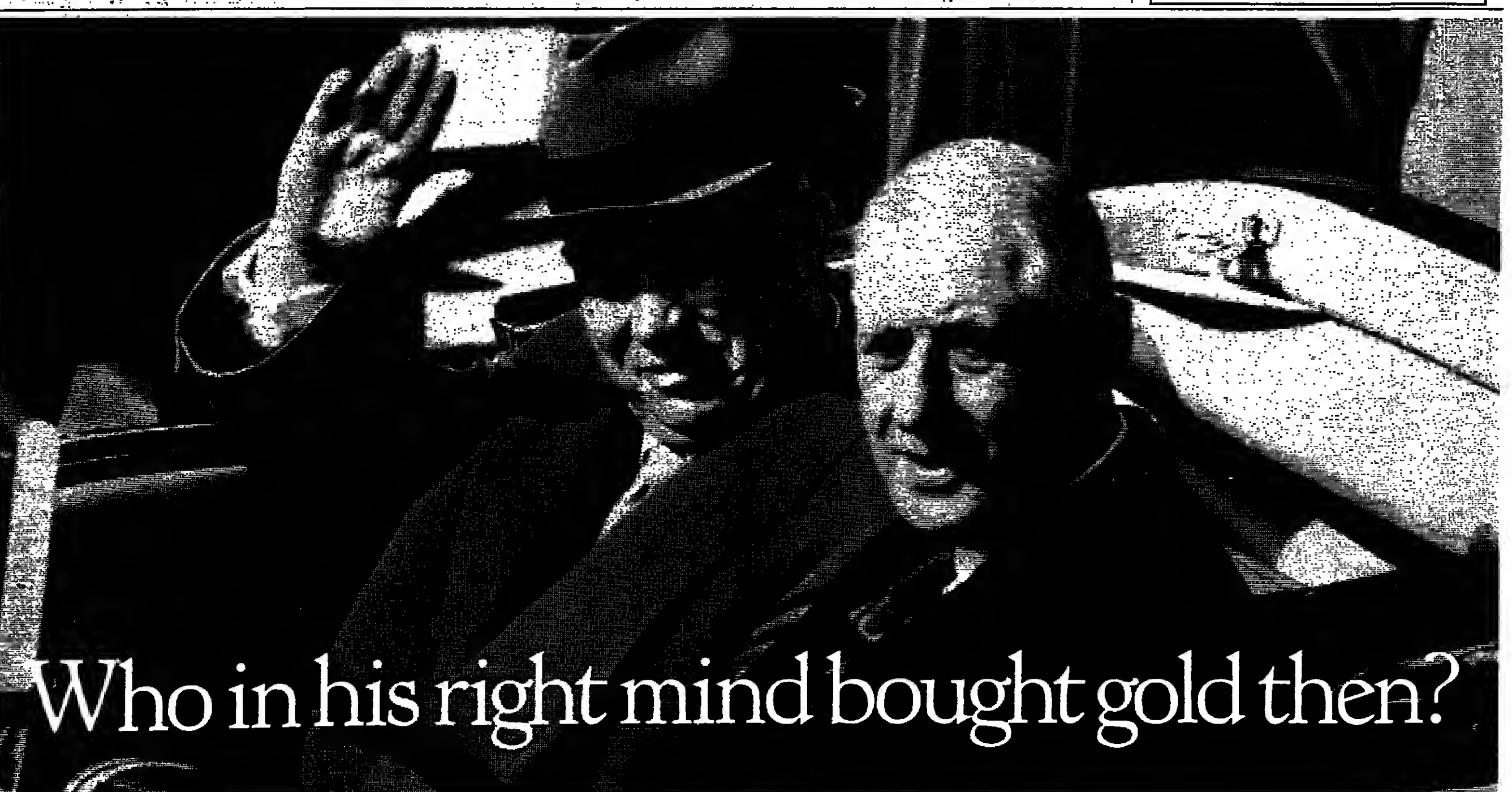
Turnout in the 1981 presidential election, also boycotted by major opposition groups, was 80 percent with Mr. Marcos getting more than 90 percent of the votes cast for a new six-year term. Opposition leaders charged vote fraud then and say they expect the same Friday and in May.

But there appears to be little reason for anyone to cheat in Friday's plebiscite. Approval is expected for all four amendments.

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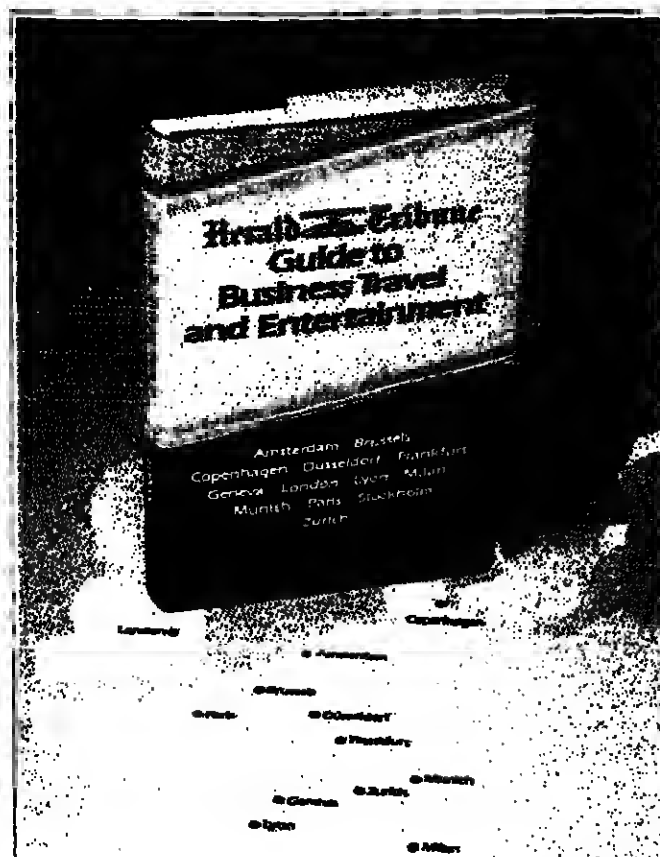
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Officials See Rise in Killers Who Roam U.S. in Search of Victims

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

SEATTLE — Law-enforcement officials report growing evidence of a substantial increase in the number of killers who strike again and again, sometimes traveling from city to city, choosing strangers as victims, then moving on to kill again.

They say the killers are extremely difficult to catch because they are often highly intelligent, kill without apparent motive and leave few clues.

People commonly call such killers mass murderers, but Justice Department officials draw a distinction between "mass murderers," whose multiple killings usually occur in one spot at one time, and "serial murderers," who kill repeatedly over a period of time, often over a wide area.

According to a Justice Department study, there have been more than 30 cases in the past decade in which a single killer has murdered at least six people over a period of time, in most cases choosing strangers as the victims.

Investigators here said they believe that one man has killed at least 13 girls and young women, and possibly as many as 21, in the past 18 months. The killer is called the "Green River Killer" because he dumped the bodies of some of his victims beside a scenic river southeast of Seattle.

Law-enforcement officials say there have been isolated examples of such criminals in the past, including "Jack the Ripper," who terrorized prostitutes in 19th-century London.

But after a study of homicide reports spanning the past few decades, the officials assert that history offers nothing to compare with the spate of such murders that has occurred in the United States since the beginning of the 1970s. They said, such an apparent increase in the number of seemingly motiveless slayings is a relatively new phenomenon.

Robert O. Heck, a Justice Department official who is a specialist on the problem, said that as many as 4,000 Americans a year, at least half of them under the age of 18, are murdered in this way. He said he believes at least 35 such killers are now roaming the country.

"We talk about Jack the Ripper," he killed five people," he said. "We talk about the 'Boston Strangler,' who killed 13, and maybe 'Son of Sam,' who killed six. But we've got people out there now killing 20 and 30 people and more, and some of them just don't kill. They torture their victims in terrible ways and mutilate them before they kill them."

"Something's going on out there," Mr. Heck said. "It's an epidemic. Yet, if you look at these people, they look normal, you couldn't pick them out of a crowd."

Last October, in perhaps the most shocking example of the phenomenon, officials in Louisiana, Florida and Texas said that two drifters, Otis Elwood Toole, who is 36 years old, and Henry Lee Lucas, 47, had admitted killing more than

200 people, mostly women and children, while traveling around the country during the 1970s and early 1980s.

Law-enforcement officers from 20 states gathered in Louisiana this week to compare notes on the two men. The investigators said they were unable to verify all of the killings to which the men confessed, but that they are prime suspects in almost 100 unsolved murder cases to 13 states.

The officials said they have no explanation for the apparent increase in such murders, although many said they believe it is linked somehow to the sweeping changes in attitudes regarding sexuality that have taken place in the past 20 years.

"I think you'll find sex as the dominant factor in almost all the serial murders," said Captain Robbie Robertson of the Michigan State Police, who is regarded as one of the nation's foremost investigators of such crimes.

Investigators emphasize that many, perhaps most, victims of these repetitive murderers have had

no connection with the commercial sex trade and were picked off the street, seemingly at random, for execution, often after being sexually assaulted and tortured. Many of the most violent recent multiple murders have been committed by homosexual males.

Mr. Heck said a major reason that such killers are able to get away with so many murders for so long is that there is no centralized information system to help the authorities in different states discover a pattern in seemingly senseless, unsolved murders committed thousands of miles apart.

The Justice Department hopes to have a system to detect patterns and track the movements of such killers operating within a year.

The officials concede that more murders than in the past have occurred in the past but went unnoticed because detectives in widely scattered jurisdictions did not connect the crimes.

However, officials say that studies of homicide records going back several decades and the limited amount of statistical data that is

available supports their contention that the existence of so many mass killers over a short period of time is a relatively new phenomenon.

In 1966, according to the department, almost 11,000 murders were committed in the United States. No apparent motive could be deduced for 644 or the total, about 5.9 percent. The other killings involved disputes with friends or family members, robberies or other murders where the motive was readily apparent.

By 1982, the last year for which statistics are available, more than 23,000 murders were committed and the number for whom there was no apparent motive had climbed to 4,118, or 17.8 percent of the total. Moreover, while there was a decrease of 6 percent between 1981 and 1983 in the total number of murders, the number of seemingly motiveless murders went up almost 3 percent.

Mr. Heck said that each year more than 4,000 bodies are found abandoned on lonely hillsides, in city dumps or beside rural roads and are never identified.

The phenomenon has gone largely unnoticed on a national scale, law enforcement officials said. In Georgia, the slayings four years ago of more than 25 black children were the subject of intense national interest, as was the subsequent conviction of Wayne R. Williams for two of the murders.

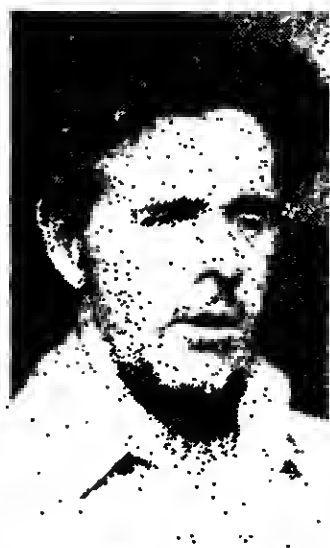
Five books have been published about Theodore Robert Bundy, an articulate, handsome former law student who faces a death sentence in Florida for killing two young women and a 12-year-old girl. Mr. Bundy is believed by law enforcement officials in three other states to have killed at least 33 other young women and girls in the 1970s.

In Los Angeles, Angelo Buono Jr., an auto upholsterer, was recently convicted of killing nine young women in 1978 and 1979, along with a cousin, Kenneth A. Bianchi, in the "Hillside Strangler" case.

The growing incidence of such cases has sent a wide range of researchers, from behavioral scientists employed by the Justice Department to academicians and local police criminologists, in search of the reasons. But the researchers say they still have more questions than answers.

Almost all of the murderers who have been caught, they say, are products of broken homes and most suffered either physical or psychological abuse as children.

Ann Rule, an author who has written four books on repeat murderers and has served as a consultant to the Justice Department on the problem, said: "Almost all of them I know of have had real difficulties with their mother early on. Some were rejected, some were abused, sexually or emotionally. They were ignored in some cases or humiliated; some had a mother who expected too much from them. You have a little boy who can't do anything about it, but that rage stays, and when he grows up, he takes it out on women."



Henry Lee Lucas



Wayne B. Williams



Theodore R. Bundy



Angelo Buono Jr.

U.S. Labor Board Decides Industries May Transfer to Nonunion Locations

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reversing a previous decision, the National Labor Relations Board has announced that companies are permitted to move their operations from a union to nonunion plant unless a collective bargaining contract specifically prohibits such a move.

Both industry and union spokes-

men said the decision Tuesday was a landmark ruling that could have a significant effect on collective bargaining and shift the balance between industry and unions in favor of industry.

Union officials said it could accelerate the trend of companies moving to nonunion areas to avoid having to bargain with unions. The decision can be appealed through the courts but the union involved in the case, the United Automobile

Workers, made no immediate statement on its intentions.

The board's 3-1 vote reversed a 1982 decision that forbade the Milwaukee Spring Division of the Illinois Coil Spring Co. to move its assembly operations from Milwaukee to a nonunion facility in McHenry, Illinois, without the permission of the UAW, with which it had a contract.

That decision was made before appointees of President Ronald Reagan took their seats on the board. The 1982 decision held that the relocation to a nonunion facility during a contract violated the National Labor Relations Act, which requires that negotiated contracts be honored.

The company appealed to the U.S. 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, but before the court ruled the board asked the court to send the case back for further consideration.

Under the new ruling, a company can only be restrained from moving to a non-union facility if the language of the contract specifically prohibits such a move.

The board's majority, including Donald L. Dotson, the chairman, and members Robert P. Hunter and Patricia Diaz Dennis, found that there was no language in the contract between Milwaukee Spring and the UAW forbidding such a transfer.

Don Zimmerman, who cast the dissenting vote, said the company's decision to move in the middle of its contract term "tended to derogate its bargaining obligation" under the labor act. Mr. Zimmerman said that the company's decision was "admittedly solely to avoid contractual wage rates."

Gerard C. Smetana, a lawyer who argued the Milwaukee Spring case, said that sometimes an employer needed to leave a work facility in the middle of a contract term "because that is the best way an employer can stay in business and employees can retain their jobs."

Peter G. Nash, a former general counsel of the NLRB who argued Milwaukee Spring's position on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said the "board put the law back to where it was for 40 years." He contended the decision would ease strains on collective bargaining because management would no longer have to bargain every time demanding the right to relocate during the contract period.

U.S. Tightens Security for Nuclear Arms

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army is spending \$35 million on a new program designed to prevent terrorists from stealing any of the thousands of battlefield nuclear weapons stored in Western Europe, according to Richard L. Wagner, assistant to the secretary of defense for atomic energy.

There are about 5,800 U.S. tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, of which approximately 3,800 are army artillery shells and missile warheads. The rest are air force bombs.

Concern has grown on Capitol Hill and at the Pentagon that the weapons, some of which can be carried by one person, may be attractive to terrorists.

As Mr. Wagner told a session of the Senate Armed Services Committee in March 1983, the air force's nuclear bombs are stored "on large bases where response forces are more readily at hand," while many of the army shells are on "a very remote army base, which is much more exposed."

The 20-year-old shells and most of the warheads, unlike newer models, do not have modern electronic safety systems that allow them to be destroyed by remote control if stolen. Mr. Wagner told the committee: "It will not be until well into the '90s that all of our theater weapons will have the advanced safety and security features."

Smoke and noise machines form part of the army's weapons access delay system to be installed in the nuclear warhead storage bunkers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The security system was described by an army spokesman as "highly classified," but an edited transcript of the committee's talks was released last month.

In addition to smoke and noise generators, the security includes concertina wire over the weapons and improved locks on storage bunker doors.

Until now, according to sources, the army primarily has depended on guards, dogs, night lights and double barbed wire fences to prevent terrorists from seizing stored weapons. Several years ago, in response to congressional concern, fences were improved and light towers were installed.

The storage bunkers remained much as they had been for years, government sources said recently, with single locks on entry doors and barbed wire and grenades in some facilities.

The devices of the weapons access delay system, Mr. Wagner said, "would make it very difficult for an intruder, even if he got up to the bunker door or succeeded in getting into the bunker, to actually remove a weapon."

U.S. Plane Dives 14,000 Feet

ST. LOUIS — A USAir plane dived 14,000 feet (4,267 meters) when instruments warned pilots that the aircraft was losing pressure, officials said Tuesday. The pilot of the British Aerospace 111, on a flight to St. Louis from Pittsburgh, made a rapid descent from 22,000 feet to 8,000 feet, at which point the pressure problem stopped. No injuries were reported.

Deported Salvadorans Vulnerable, Study Says

By Laurie Becklund
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — One in every 50 Salvadorans deported by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service may have been killed after returning to El Salvador, an immigration rights lawyer says.

Preliminary findings in the first study of the fate of thousands of Salvadorans returned to El Salvador indicate that 50 of 2,500 deportees checked to date were killed after deportation, Peter Schey, director of the Center for Immigrants' Rights, said Tuesday.

The study is being conducted in conjunction with the American Civil Liberties Union, he said.

Mr. Schey said that the 50 names appeared on death lists that are kept by various independent Salvadoran human-rights organizations.

The groups keep track of what they say are politically motivated killings by pro-government forces in El Salvador.

However, Mr. Schey stressed, it still must be determined whether the names are those of the deportees or of other Salvadorans with the same names.

"If the study establishes that even one out of 100 deportees is met with torture or death upon their return to El Salvador," he said, "that should both morally and legally be more than a sufficient basis upon which to temporarily suspend such deportations."

The fate of Salvadoran deportees has long been a subject of debate between the immigration service and the State Department on one hand, and religious and refugee rights groups on the other.

The refugee advocates contend that the U.S. government, by denying political asylum to most Salvadoran refugees who apply, is send-

ing them to possible death at the hands of government security police who suspect them as "subversives." On moral grounds, they argue, the U.S. government should halt deportations until the country's civil war subsides.

The U.S. government contends that most Salvadorans living illegally in the United States are "economic refugees" who face no more danger when they return than do any other Salvadoran citizens.

Asked about the study's preliminary findings, a spokesman for the immigration service, Duke Austin, said from Washington that U.S. Embassy personnel in El Salvador have found "very little interest on the part of the [Salvadoran] government in the returns."

"No one contests the fact that people are dying in El Salvador," Mr. Austin said. "I know this sounds somewhat harsh, but if these people become innocent victims of some level of violence there because a revolution is going on, that doesn't mean that they were given a death sentence because they were denied [political] asylum here."

No State Department spokesman familiar with the subject could be reached from comment late Tuesday.

■ Mercenary Reported Killed

The Salvadoran Army announced Wednesday that an American mercenary fighting alongside leftist guerrillas in northeastern El Salvador was killed in combat, United Press International reported from San Salvador.

A Defense Ministry communiqué, citing an "extremist source," said the "American mercenary, Karol Ichil" died fighting on the northeastern front, but did not give any details.

Gibraltar, Pro-British As Ever, to Vote Today

Reuters

GIBRALTAR — Despite Spain's easing of its siege of Gibraltar 13 months ago, the colony appears to be as defiantly pro-British as ever as it prepares for elections Thursday.

The December 1982 reopening of the border to pedestrians by Spain's Socialist government was thought to hold out the possibility of a new era for the colony, which Britain captured from Spain in 1704.

Although the Gibraltarians now have easier access to the outside world, their basic mistrust of Spain remains.

Gibraltar's chief minister, Sir Joshua Hassan, says that the majority of the 30,000 inhabitants, an ethnic mixture of Spanish, British, Maltese, Portuguese, Indians and Jews, want to stay British.

"When the question of Spain comes up I'm a winner," Sir Joshua said, "since people know I will support the rights of the Gibraltarian people. We consider things that are tapping at the frontier as undemocratic."

The campaign for the 15 seats in the House of Assembly has focused on domestic issues, such as the planned closure of the military dockyard at the end of this year, and tended to ignore wider questions.

The closure will involve the loss of hundreds of jobs and Sir Josh-

ua's ruling Labor Party has supported London-backed plans for a British shipbuilder to take over and modernize the plant with government aid of £28 million (about \$35 million).

The main opposition group, the Democratic Party for British Gibraltar, led by Peter Isola, accepts the plan in principle, but wants certain points renegotiated. The Social Labor Party leader, Joe Bassano, is against the plan.

Mr. Bassano's party ran a poor third in the last election in 1980, but could provide a minor upset this year because of the shipyard issue.

Local political analysts said that some voters, disillusioned with Sir Joshua's conciliatory attitude, might switch to Mr. Bassano.

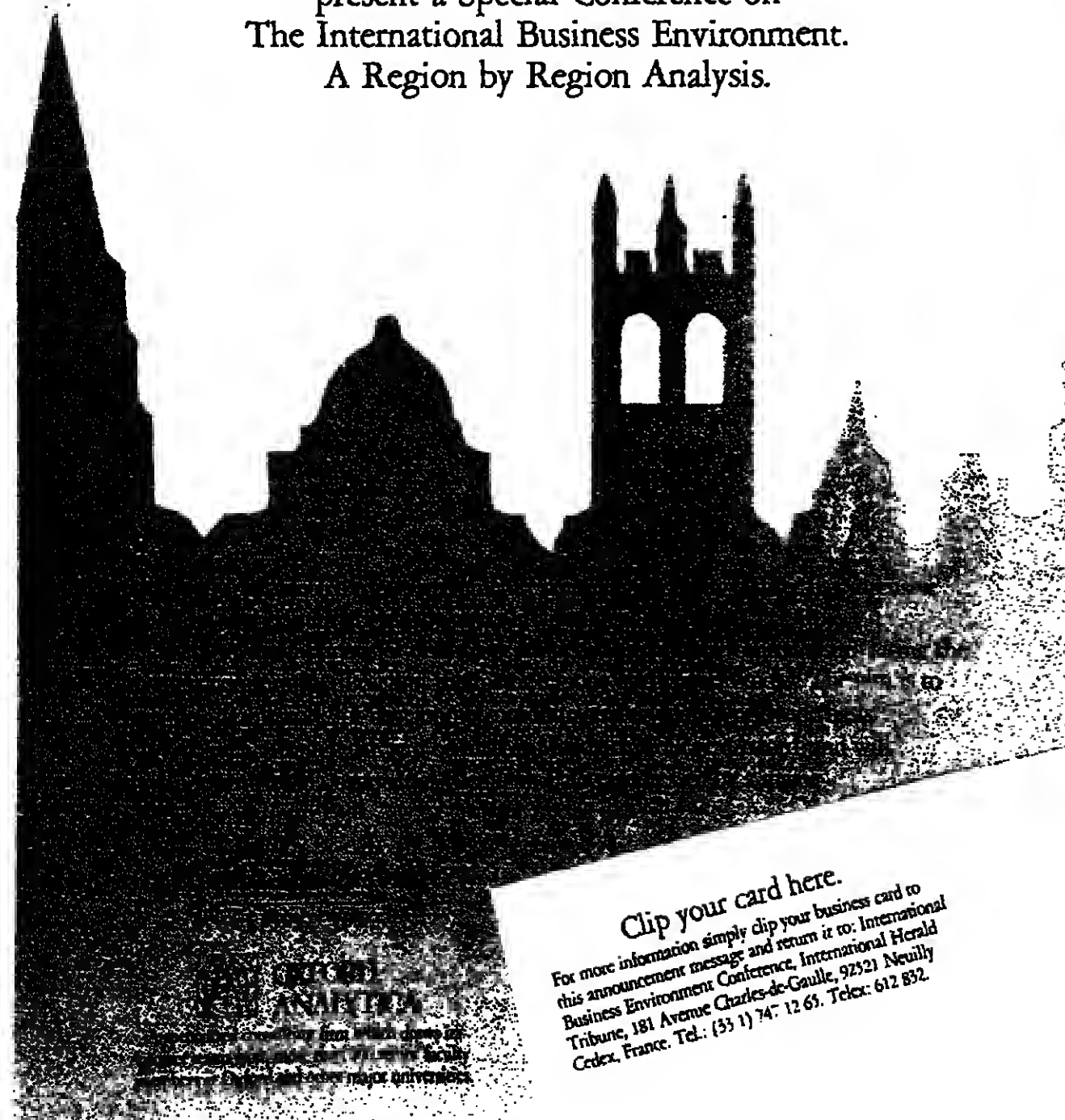
Mr. Bassano said the plan would not work and that the government should be spent on other sectors of the economy. He has advised workers not to apply for jobs at the new shipyard and said he has an alternative plan — which he would not reveal until after the election.

Asked about Spain's claim, Mr. Bassano said that restrictions were unilaterally imposed by Spain and should be unilaterally lifted.

Gibraltar's economy has suffered since the reopening and the trade balance has clearly been in Spain's favor with Gibraltar deserted at weekends as people flock to Spain.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

When Aid Isn't Charity

Asheamed to appear callous about lending a hand to the world's poor, the Reagan administration pleads the governmental equivalent of "I gave at the office." It blames lack of congressional support for its decision to cut, by a fourth, its quota of \$1 billion a year for the International Development Association; that shortfall gives other donor nations an excuse for shoving their contributions, too, thus compounding the loss to the IDA, the World Bank's special agency for long-term, no-interest loans to the poorest countries. Now a new American excuse — "duplication" — is offered to justify breaking a pledge to the smaller International Fund for Agricultural Development. The United States had promised \$180 million over three years, but both the Treasury and the Budget Office want to give nothing.

IFAD's stated purpose is to increase food production and the income of small farmers in the poorest countries. To the view of Millicent Fenwick, the American delegate to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the agency's program is "one of the best." Agriculture Secretary John Block warmly agrees.

But the fund also has an unstated purpose: to coax development money out of the oil-exporting countries. Besides the United States, the major donors include Saudi Arabia, Libya and Iran — all three, it happens, in arrears on their agreed contributions. If the United States walks out on its pledge, it is not hard to predict how others will treat theirs. The crude rejoinder in Washington is that helping the IDA or IFAD is voluntary and, given America's deficits, charity has to begin at home.

But "charity" is a misnomer. Four of every five dollars lent through the World Bank return to America in purchases and other trade. A better-fed world is a safer as well as better world. And it is self-interest and not just altruism that led Americans to contribute a 1982 total of \$1 billion to the United Nations and its special funds, not including the IDA. Yet a Swedish study finds that in per capita terms the United States ranked only 18th among contributors, giving \$4.36 compared with Norway's top-ranking \$37.83.

Trailing even further behind, in 59th place, was the Soviet Union, whose \$161 million amounted to a miserly 60 cents per citizen. That from a nation that proclaims itself the "natural ally" of the world's poor. In truth, the Soviet bloc gives a bare minimum to global efforts and includes as "foreign aid" its security assistance to communist states like Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam and Afghanistan.

The Soviet bloc has boasted of \$44 billion in foreign aid between 1976 and 1980, but a British study tracked disbursements of only \$8 billion, nearly all of it to six "socialist" allies. Here is a chance for Americans to expose Soviet ploy. But by cutting back on the IDA and threatening IFAD, Uncle Sam is in a poor position to lecture Comrade Scrooge.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Moscow and Arms Control

From the start of the discussion of Moscow's record of arms control compliance has been politically distracted. Some American conservatives have sought to play up allegations of violations in order to derail arms control talks and spur arms building. Some liberals, their purpose being to protect the arms control "process" against all challenges, have suggested that the very readiness to link into the allegations is evidence of a suspect intent. But this is the wrong approach, from both ends.

The Soviet record is too important to be given over to those with an axe to grind. Its examination has long needed to be rescued from the two groups: from those who would use even the flimsiest allegations of violations to subvert a potentially useful public purpose, and from those whose dedication to the continuity of arms control is so overwhelming that they might sometimes wonder if they would give important violations their due. President Reagan is conducting such a necessary rescue.

In response to an legislative request, he has just sent a long classified report to Congress and a shorter unclassified "fact sheet" with a cover letter to the public. We have seen only the second document; if it fairly reflects the first,

Other Opinion

A Constitution for Hong Kong?

China and Britain may yet come up with a written constitution for Hong Kong in 1984. So much, however, remains to be agreed — including the nature of British interests after 1997 — that hope should not be exaggerated.

The greatest problem for Hong Kong begins only after a treaty is signed. How to make it stick? China's political history has been so volatile that there is no way of knowing what sort of leaders she will have in 13 years' time, or what attitude they will take to treaties signed by their predecessors. Her respect for international law since the seizure of Tibet has, to put it mildly, been intermittent. The confidence of the Hong Kong Chinese in Beijing can be graphically read in the present rush for boltholes abroad by her wealthier citizens.

China needs to recognize that if trust is to be retained, and the Hong Kong miracle continue to work, the future arrangements for the colony must be set in concrete. The best understanding of an agreement to ensure lasting confidence is clear: key administrative and financial posts should be shared between Britons and Hong Kong Chinese.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Learning to 'Market' the News

The question [for this week's nonaligned conference of information ministers in Jakarta] is how nonaligned agencies can compete with AP, UPI, Reuters, Agence France-Presse and the other international news agencies. Since English is now the dominant medium for international transmission of the news, improving the quality of journalistic English must rank high in the priorities of how to "get the message across." Of equal importance is the need for Third World news agencies to take a marketing approach to the news. How can we sell our news to the industrialized nations?

For the ordinary consumer in the industrial-

ized world, developing nations have a certain intrinsic sociological or cultural interest. Documentaries and films set in "exotic" places have always been popular to Western tastes. This is, in fact, marketing the news. It's the way the Western news agencies became big and monopolistic. And it is the way for Third World news agencies to fight back — by playing the same game. A new attitude to marketing the news must be in place.

Like shrewd businessmen, the news and information concerns in developing countries need to plot how they can grab off their share of the market, how to sell their messages. That is the way a New Information Order could arise and find genuine widespread acceptance.

— The Jakarta Post.

Heeding Walesa on Sanctions

President Reagan has responded to the appeal of Lech Walesa and relaxed two restrictions. Charter flights will be permitted, and fishing access will be extended again to vessels from Poland to help ease the food shortage there. "We will respond in kind," an American official said, describing a "flexible, step-by-step" approach by the U.S. government.

The incentive for reform remains great because the actions by the White House last Thursday were modest. Still in place are painful restrictions including curtailment of food shipments not designated as humanitarian, denial of tariff concessions, prohibition of regular flights to the United States by the Polish airline, and a freeze of government credits and loans. American officials made clear Thursday that they were responding to Mr. Walesa's personal appeal of last December that the sanctions be eased. That should be understood by those who rule Poland and who, through their repression, believe they can eliminate the spark of liberty lit by Solidarity.

— The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR JAN. 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: New Strauss Opera a Success
DRESDEN, Germany (UPI) — Herr Richard Strauss's new opera, "Elektra," in one act, based on Herr Hugo von Hofmannsthal's tragedy, was produced [on Jan. 25] at the Royal Opera House, in the presence of a distinguished audience of 2,000 persons. Herr Richard Strauss was joking with Herr Hugo von Hofmannsthal and the unrivaled actress who will play "Salome" to-morrow. Herr von Schuch was the conductor. Throughout, the exciting opera was superbly represented. The lurid drama was portrayed with all the reality and musical intensity of which Herr Strauss has shown himself to be such a master. Frau Krull, as Elektra, sang magnificently, her finest aria being that which depicts the awakening of the emotions of hatred and revenge.

1934: U.S. War Munitions Said Low
WASHINGTON — The United States shows a higher degree of industrial preparedness for war than ever before, but the country's facilities for manufacturing munitions are below national needs, Assistant Secretary of War Harry Woodring declared [on Jan. 25]. Fifteen thousand industrial plants have been surveyed as part of the war department's program, Woodring said, and were told what they would be required to furnish in war. After Woodring's speech, Rear-Admiral Clark Woodward declared that foreign powers are spreading anti-preparedness propaganda throughout the United States. "Our freedom of speech and of the press," he said, "have opened unlimited opportunities for the moulding of public opinion to favor foreign interests."

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America Cannot Abet Thought Control

By Barbara Tuchman

NEW YORK — The United States was right in declaring its intent to leave UNESCO. To expect Americans to acquiesce in, not to mention support, the regulations proposed at the Paris conference on communications for control of the distribution of news is to expect them to spit in their own soup, if you will excuse the vulgarism. I am glad and proud they did not.

Students and journalists who come to the United States on international exchanges to study and work are usually exhilarated by their experience of a nonauthoritarian political system and by the freedom of expression they find. The difficulty comes when they return home and find restrictions on free speech and measures for thought control instead of the liberty they enjoyed. At home it is soon made clear to them by editors and professors and employers that to advance in their chosen field they must carefully conform to the prevailing political climate.

This tendency toward totalitarianism in Third World countries is sad, unwelcome and not in the U.S. interest. I do not think it is in the Third World's interest either.

The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution establishes that "Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." If Americans supported the program of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to control journalists, they would be yielding to demands — by latecomers to national independence — that they violate their own free press laws.

We are told that we must sympathetically understand the problems of Third World coun-

tries in establishing political stability in the face of poverty, limited resources and consequent unrest. As a fortunate country of great resources, the United States should of course try to help its neighbors cope with their difficulties. But if understanding means acquiescing in measures that violate basic U.S. principles, then the answer is

*I will not equivocate,
I will not excuse,
I will not retreat a single inch
— and I will be heard!*

no. Once the right to control the minds of its citizens is permitted to a state, there is nothing to stop it from moving on to the control of their bodies, their lives and individual liberties.

It is a recurring phenomenon in history for nations to pursue policies that are counterproductive, as in the case of American belligerence in Vietnam and the U.S. presence in Lebanon. Nevertheless, throughout such counterproductive adventures, dissent and protest were never silenced, and indeed their vigorous expression was responsible for the cutoff of funds that terminated the Vietnam War. Clearly, freedom of speech and press has its uses, and the United States is not going to abandon these principles. Whatever its shortcomings in this realm, the

United States remains the country of greatest individual and political freedom in the world. The American people value that possession and, regardless of scattered violations of civil rights and gestures of censorship, are not going to let that liberty be diminished. To recall in 1984 another of George Orwell's somber visions, America is not yet "Animal Farm." It is my conviction that it never shall be.

Third World countries may justify the proposed regulations on the ground that it is the journalist's obligation to serve the state and therefore the state must have the right to determine which journalists are acceptable within its borders. I heard the same argument in China with regard to historians who were being trained. I was told, to write history in a version that would serve the interests of the people. As a historian, I felt my blood run cold. A historian's primary duty is to serve the interests of truth — to tell how it really was. To tell people some twisted version of the past for the sake of serving an ideology is to betray one's function. For all those people who have been forced to do it I sorrow, and those who had the courage to refuse I honor. Were the United States to acquiesce in a program of thought control, it would be finished as the country whose proudest statement of the rights guaranteed by the First Amendment was William Lloyd Garrison's 1831 cry, "I will not equivocate, I will not excuse, I will not retreat a single inch — and I will be heard!" If only the Third World could accept this motto.

The writer, a prize-winning historian, delivered this lecture — adapted here by The New York Times — at the United Nations last Thursday.

Resolved: That Reagan Should Get Another Term

By George F. Will

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The last time I was Bill Buckley's sidekick in a debate was 1978 and the topic was the Panama Canal treaties. We favored ratification, our opponent did not. We trounced Ronald Reagan so decisively that he has not been heard of since.

This time the scene was Yale and the topic was "Resolved: Reagan Should Be Re-elected." One of our opponents, George McGovern, had rejected — I cannot imagine why — this topic: "Resolved: McGovernism Should Be Defeated Yet Again."

Mr. McGovern's partner was Robert Shrum, Ted Kennedy's press secretary, who at age 9 told for Adlai Stevenson. He has tolled for John Lindsay, in Mr. McGovern's 1972 campaign, and for Senator Kennedy

in 1980. He has suffered enough to deserve a night with undergraduates, who are receptive to Mr. McGovern's message, which is: "Come home, America, Part II." Come home from Lebanon, and from Central America, where President McGovern would, he says, "end all military operations."

Mr. McGovern means, of course, that he would end all of the American side's operations. He has taken too much to heart Orwell's axiom that the quickest way to end a war is to lose it.

Concerning domestic spending, even the Democratic candidates are Reaganites, in one sense. By their strategic reticence they accept Mr. Reagan's point: Nondefense spending (excluding interest) almost dou-

bled in real terms in the 1970s and could not go on doing that every decade. So the argument for the 1980s was bound to be about where, not whether, there should be cuts. Democrats implicitly admit this when they cast the issue as "fairness."

On domestic spending, Mr. Buckley and I are like two of the synoptic Gospels. We share the same spirit, but there are, frankly, no differences.

My credentials as a defender of the welfare state are impeccable, in part because my book defending it was denounced in Mr. Buckley's National Review. My defense of President Reagan is: What is the uproar about? Washington's principal industry, the indignation industry, is going to ship

a disk if it keeps on straining to argue that the 19th century is being re-installed by Ronald Reagan — whose fiscal 1984 budget allocates two and a half times more, in real terms, for programs for low-income persons than was spent in 1970.

Today there are 5 million more persons receiving food stamps than there were during the worst of the 1970s recession. President Reagan is spending almost as much on the elderly as on defense. Maybe more domestic spending is needed and prudent. But it is silly to say that the domestic budget, which is roughly the same as the 1980 spending level, represents a clash of fundamental principles with the Democratic concerning foreign responsibilities.

On foreign policy the clash is fundamental. When each of the Democratic candidates falls to bragging about being wronger sooner about Grenada than any other candidate, it seems clear that if one of them (except perhaps Reagan Askew) had been president last October, Marxists would today be sitting down the lid of another Caribbean dictatorship.

Regarding foreign policy, what George McGovern did in 1972 was as important as what Barry Goldwater did in 1964. Mr. Goldwater decisively shifted the center of gravity of the Republican Party rightward. And McGovernism is now orthodoxy in Mr. McGovern's party. This, in spite of the fact that few theories have been as clearly tested and decisively refuted as was Mr. McGovern's theory in 1972, to which he clings.

The theory is that Soviet military spending is reactive and emulative — that it is provoked by America's — so American restraint would be reciprocated. But at the end of the 1970s President Carter's defense secretary said: When we build, they build. When we stop, they build.

When Mr. Reagan was inaugurated there were not enough shells, torpedoes or missiles to fill the magazines of the U.S. Navy's ships even once. Democrats say Mr. Reagan's five-year military spending of \$1.7 trillion is outrageous. But if Walter Mondale really favors 4-percent real growth, he favors \$1.4 trillion, and John Glenn wants more.

If Mr. Reagan gets all he seeks, by fiscal 1988 America will still be spending, as a percentage of the budget, 30 percent less than John Kennedy's Vietnam level.

Mr. McGovern, who must think Mr. Mondale is a Prussian, wants to cut defense 25 percent. His summing up in the debate contrasted defense spending with spending on "human needs." That ignited Mr. Buckley, who extolled those who consider national security spending and what it secures — liberty, for example — something other than a human need.

Mr. Buckley, who is proof that Yale education is not necessarily incapacitating, warned me that we would lose the vote at the end of the debate. He could have prevented a vote, but I reasoned that if we lost it would at least confirm my beliefs about modern youth and education. The voice vote did indeed go against us, and knocked Mr. McGovern off Mr. Reagan's proven path to glory.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

UNESCO: Reagan's Right

Regarding the commentary "More Than UNESCO Is Now Renounced" (1/17, Jan. 2) by William Pfaff:

Unlike Mr. Pfaff, I think things are well thought out in America's opposition to UNESCO. I believe the issue is well understood in Washington. Are we not thereby supporting Mr. Pfaff's right of free expression?

If we do not defend our constitutional rights — and the press should be in the forefront of that defense — we as a nation will lose those rights.

LEO R. KNIGHT,

Tucson, Arizona.

Drugs in the Third World

Regarding the report "U.S. Opposes WHO's Efforts On Drug Abuse" (1/17, Jan. 24) by Jan Gier:

Mr. Gier's article failed to note that the final resolution of the World Health Organization's executive board meeting that was passed unanimously on Friday, Jan. 20, made no mention of codes of marketing. Far from WHO making an effort to endorse a marketing code for pharma-

centual drugs in developing countries, the director general, in a speech he made to the board, advised against becoming divided into what he described as peripheral activities.

Not is there any evidence that relations between the drug industry and the organization have been strained since 1980. Indeed, the reverse is true. In the progress report issued in connection with this board meeting, many examples were given of practical support that the international pharmaceutical industry is giving to the important WHO action program on essential drugs and vaccines.

S. MICHAEL PERETZ,
International Federation
of Pharmaceutical
Manufacturers Associations, Zurich.

In Praise of Jackson

In response to the editorial "Jackson's Mischief" (1/17, Jan. 3):

The mischief in Lebanon is not the fault of Jesse Jackson, and anything positive that may be salvaged will be due to Mr. Jackson's initiative. In a world where it has always been an

advantage to be white, for once it has been an advantage to be black.

BILL SUTHERLAND,
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

Exploits and Implants

As a regular reader of the International Herald Tribune I follow William Safire's language columns with particular interest.

In a book I wrote recently ("Super-spill: The Future of Ocean Pollution," Jane's, New York) I coined the word "implant" — to put back or to improve by planned action that which has been despoiled by mankind. My objective was an antonym for "exploit," in its current sense.

Two examples: In Kenya, after a strip-mining operation despoiled the countryside, the eyesore was brilliantly implanted by lining the tattered rocks with earth, planting trees, bushes and flowers and making a pond at the bottom. And the Frankfurt Zoo has bred gorillas in captivity and released them into the rain forests and mountains of Zaïre to re-establish a colony destroyed by the exploitation of hunters.

The Trend Is Against Ideology

By Flora Lewis

STOCKHOLM — When the Empire that ultimately broke down in World War II was being torn between fascism and communism, Sweden's quiet experiment in democratic socialism appeared as a shining model. Marquis Childs, the American journalist, extolled it in 1936 as the "middle way," the answer to the ravaging battle of ideologies.

There was a real question then of choice between totalitarianism. Many thought democracy too feeble, too ineffectual to survive. But, with the help of America, it triumphed. Ideologies have vanished. Almost everybody has come to see that most urgent, practical efforts to meet the needs of society work much better. This is true to a large extent even in communist countries, although it cannot be admitted there.

Sweden is probably the most egalitarian society in the world — far more so than communist states. The welfare state has met demands for social justice to the point where there is little more to insist upon without being frivolous and excessive.

Swedish socialists have had to develop a new agenda. Prime Minister Olof Palme calls it a search for balance: "For me, socialism has always been about finding the balance between the needs and rights of the individual and the needs of the collective, imposed by the development of society. Technology has made us so much more interdependent."

The social critic Nils Sundgren puts Sweden's debate another way. "The issue is freedom within our social justice," he says.

The impressive point is that the gap has narrowed so much. Just as for every other democratic leader these days, Mr. Palme's first concern is the performance of the economy. He talks about the payments deficit, exports, industrial output and production in almost the same terms as Britain's Conservative prime minister, Margaret Thatcher. He puts more stress on unemployment than on inflation, but the two leaders seek the same solutions — investment and growth with reduced consumption.

Back in power after six years during which a lackluster conservative government made few changes, the socialists have run out of sweeping new programs. Intellectuals are less interested in politics. Art goes on for art's sake, without the frenzied presumption of being responsible for making over the world.

Such trends are symptomatic throughout Western Europe. They seem to mark the end of a historic phase. For activists it may lack excitement, but for survivalists and humanists it is reassuring.

There are grounds for arguing that the titanic political struggle of most of the 20th century has petered out in success. It is encouraging, in George Orwell's 1984, to note how well human flexibility and capacity for reform have found tolerable solutions to the old problems of industrial society. They are the problems that set Karl Marx to revolutionary theorizing, but the solutions are not Marx's.

The obligation to provide basic social security, health and education to the whole society has been established in all democratic countries. There can be no reversion to primitive capitalism. A degree of social justice has been accepted, not only as compatible with liberty but as essential to its culture.

But the limits to society's capacity to provide are also being recognized. Society cannot distribute more than it produces, and it will not produce sufficiently if the state weighs too heavily on individuals.

There can be too much of a good thing. Although it is hard to pursue opposite goals of freedom and order, compassion and discipline with equal intensity at the same time, the need to keep asserting themselves. Behind the flux there is gradual advance. The vision of progress is no longer blinding, but neither is it dead.

Of course, the world keeps turning. Just as the societies that cherished freedom to innovate, to backtrack and correct mistakes have shown their ability to deal with the tragic dilemmas of the industrial revolution, the new technological revolution brings new challenges.

Once again Sweden's example can inspire confidence. It is certain to model, it has taken some wrong turns, and it is unique in ways that others cannot and would not wish to copy. But it is a reminder that rational argument and warmhearted resolve found ways to leave the bad old days behind, and no doubt can again

The New York Times.

Gilliam: 'A Delusion'

Regarding "Terry Gilliam: Graduate of Pythonhood" (1/17, Jan. 2):

The creation of comedy is a serious and professional business, and the organizing of realistic film schedules and budgets a professional science. Glorifying Terry Gilliam's attitudes by pretending that some kind of mad genius can work in chaos — stumbling around without any planned idea — the sort of delusion which brought the film industry to its knees.

JAMES DAWSON,
Marine Technology Society,
Washington.

Studies Return

STATE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania — The administration is taking a special interest in the return of students from the U.S. government.

The proper design, production and distribution of films is a serious business, and the organizing of realistic film schedules and budgets a professional science. Glorifying Terry Gilliam's attitudes by pretending that some kind of mad genius can work in chaos — stumbling around without any planned idea — the sort of delusion which brought the film industry to its knees.

Scientists See

Walter Sullivan
The New York Times

Physicists are striving to see the world as it really is, so subtle

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SCIENCE

Scientists Seeking Gravity Waves to Prove Einstein Theory

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Physicists all over the world are striving to detect cosmic "messages" so subtle

that they challenge the finest technology of measurement, yet so fundamental that, until they are found, one of Einstein's most basic concepts will remain unconfirmed.

The elusive transmissions that

are the objects of this quest, now two decades old, are gravitational waves, distortions of the geometry of time and space, rippling across the universe at the speed of light.

The waves, according to Einstein,

should be emitted by changes in local gravitational fields.

The trouble is that a gravitational wave strong enough to stand a chance of detection on Earth could come only from a truly colossal event, such as the collapse of a giant exploding star, or supernova.

Recently, Italian physicists at widely separated sites, at Rome and near Geneva, detected what could have been evidence for gravitational waves. Their detectors, large aluminum cylinders minutely instrumented, registered the ring oscillations passing gravitational waves ought to produce. Moreover, the cylinders were shaken simultaneously, seeming to rule out the possibility that a passing truck

or some other local disturbance was responsible.

Unfortunately, the Italians' equipment has found too much evidence and too often. Whatever is happening occurs every 718 minutes or twice a sidereal day, one complete rotation of Earth with respect to the stars. According to the CERN Courier, the journal of the European nuclear research center near Geneva, there is no obvious explanation for this "intriguing result," but gravitational waves seem to be excluded. The last thing anyone expects from the cosmos is a collapsing star every 718 minutes.

The Italians' instruments are typical of the devices most widely used so far in most of the 10 countries, at least, where scientists are hoping to detect gravitational waves. The aluminum cylinders are designed to resonate briefly when shaken at perhaps 1,000 times a second by the waves from a stellar collapse. Before it becomes a stable, the collapsing star might "bounce" for a while, oscillating 1,000 times a second between a shape much like a football and a shape like a pancake.

At most, the gravitational oscillations arriving at the Earth are expected to be less than the width of an atomic nucleus (two-millionths of a billionth of an inch). Consequently, the challenge to physical measurement is extreme.

The most sensitive detector now in operation is a five-ton aluminum cylinder at Stanford University, in California. A bar, 10 feet (three meters) long and three feet in diameter, is deeply chilled to eliminate heat-generated effects. It is considered capable of recording waves from the collapse of a star anywhere in our galaxy.

Unfortunately, such supernovas are expected in the galaxy only a few times a century. And, even though the Stanford device has picked up some suspicious oscillations, a matching detector planned for Louisiana State University, in Baton Rouge, has not yet been built, so the Stanford observations cannot be matched against those of a similar instrument.

Of course, as the Italians' experience shows, even simultaneous perturbations of widely separated detectors may not clinch evidence for gravitational waves. Such disturbances, in the late 1960s, first led Dr. Joseph Weber, of the University of Maryland, to believe he was detecting the waves. His detectors were on the university campus at College Park and at Argonne National Laboratory, near Chicago.

The recorded oscillations were far stronger and more frequent than predicted by theorists, and more sensitive aluminum detectors have failed to confirm the findings.

The better way of looking for gravitational waves may be based on laser devices that can, in principle, register the change in distance

between two points induced by the passing ripple in space-time.

Laser-based devices are being developed that might register supernovas anywhere in the 1,000 or so galaxies within 70 million light years, a tremendous expansion of the sensitivity of the Stanford detector. Given that enormous range, a supernova might be expected to occur about once a month.

Under the direction of Dr. Ronald W.P. Dreier, at the California Institute of Technology, and Dr. Rainer Weiss, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, designs using lasers are being developed for L-shaped detectors that are three miles (4.8 kilometers) on each side.

Two three-mile laser tubes, estimated to cost a total of \$58 million, would probably be placed at some remote spot in the West where trenches could be dug, then covered, creating tunnels to provide a uniform temperature for the tubes. The project has been submitted for financing by the National Science Foundation.

Other gravitational wave detectors, projected or already in existence around the world, according to Dr. Weiss, include these:

- Super-cooled aluminum bars at Louisiana State University, the University of Maryland, Rochester (New York) and Rome, and an

Cherchez les Flies

United Press International

NEW YORK — Bernard Greenberg's affinity for flies helps cracks murder mysteries.

"Flies are the first thing at the scene of a killing," Mr. Greenberg said in an interview in *Omni* magazine. Mr. Greenberg, an entomologist at the University of Illinois at Chicago, has given testimony that helped lead to 10 murder convictions. He begins his detective work when law officers bring him flies from the murder scene.

"There are country flies and urban flies," Mr. Greenberg said. "If you find country flies on a body in the inner city, you can assume the body was moved." He also can calculate the approximate time a crime occurred by figuring out what stage of development maggots have reached when found on a corpse, the magazine said. Cool temperatures delay the growth of larvae; warm weather speeds it up.

One of Mr. Greenberg's most unusual cases involved viewing photographs of maggot-covered bodies. He was able to narrow the time of death to within two days, breaking a three-year murder investigation. The scientist also told *Omni* that he is able to tell when hospitals neglect terminal patients on life-support systems because fly larvae accumulate in the slowly decaying bodies.

aluminum resonant structure at the University of Tokyo.

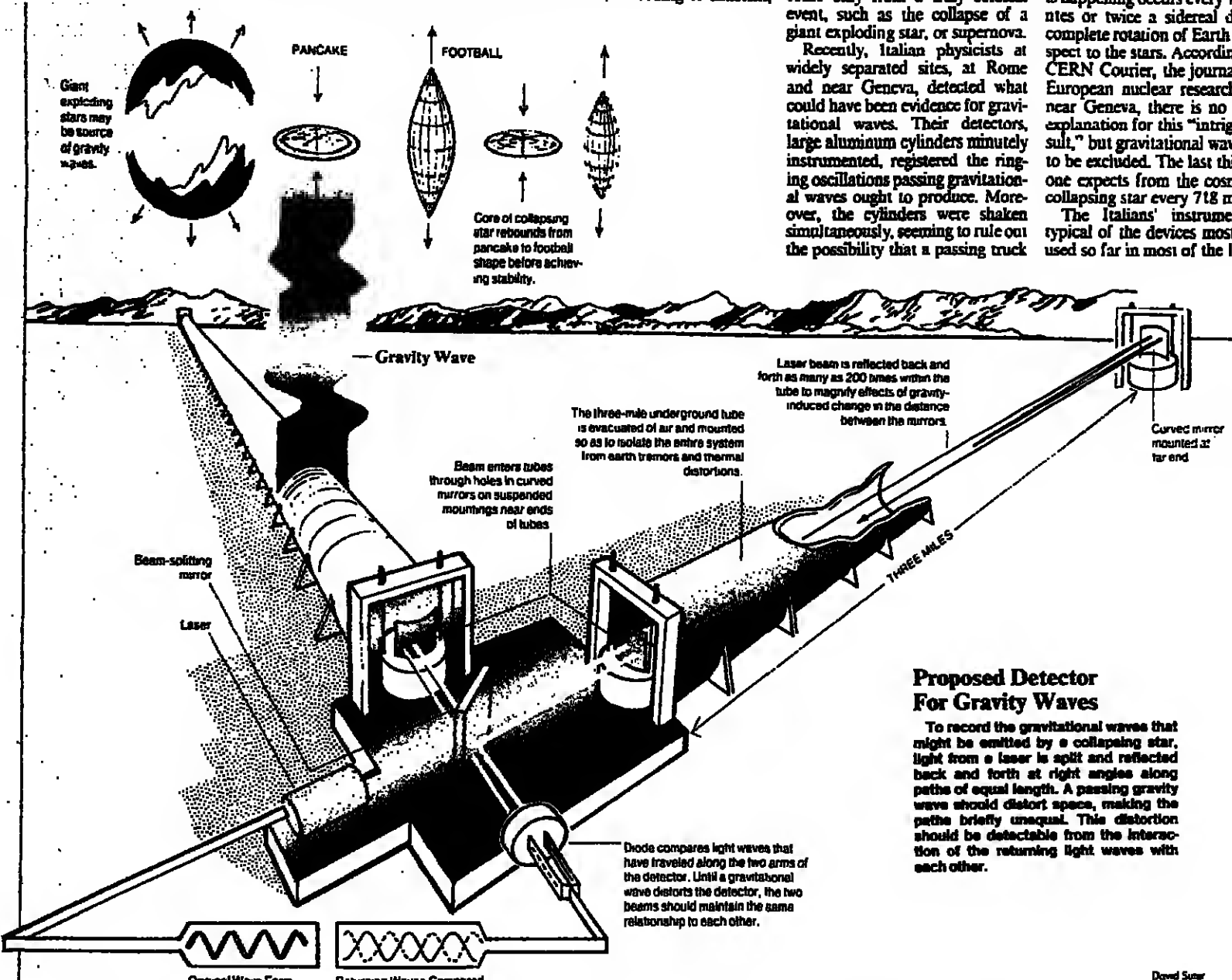
• Cooled sapphire bars at Moscow State University and niobium bars at the University of Western Australia. Niobium — a metallic element — and sapphire resonant longer than aluminum but are more difficult to fabricate.

• Laser-based antennas at the University of Glasgow in Scotland, and the Max Planck Institute, in Garching, West Germany. Similar approaches have also been reported in France, Israel and the Soviet Union.

The goal of all these efforts, according to Dr. Dreier, is, almost beyond definition; it is, he says, "to open a new window on the universe."

"We don't even know all the things we might see through that window," he wrote recently. "An entirely new area of astronomy would be opened up."

So far, Einstein's predictions have an excellent record of experimental confirmation. And the conviction that gravitational radiation exists was reinforced a few years ago by the observation that two neutron stars orbiting each other at close range were slowing down; the energy they lose as they decelerate must go somewhere, and, presumably, it is being shed as gravitational waves.



A Glut of Communications Satellites

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — So many communications satellites are now in space that space is running out of room to hold them all.

In the past 10 years, countries have put more than 120 communications satellites into orbit 22,335 miles above the equator, the geosynchronous spot where a satellite appears to hover as it flies around the Earth at the same speed the Earth rotates and where it can serve one country or one region 24 hours a day.

Many of those satellites have gone dark, but more than 90 are still at work. No fewer than 19 carry television, telephone and business traffic across the United States, more than 20 serve the

broad expanse of the Soviet Union, and the worldwide consortium known as Intelsat now has 34 communications satellites scattered around the globe in geosynchronous orbit. So many communications satellites are now chattering away at signals radio frequencies in the same equatorial belt in space that they have begun to interfere with each other, leading the International Communications Union to conclude: "Radio frequencies and the geostationary orbit are limited natural resources."

Only a year ago, parts of the equator linking communications satellites with Western Europe became saturated with satellite traffic. At the same time, the region of the equator serving North America grew heavy with satellites transmitting in those low radio frequencies

known as "C" band. No longer was there enough space between satellites to allow them to transmit and receive C band signals without interfering with the next satellite's signal.

The explosive worldwide growth in telecommunications has triggered this crisis. Most governments and multinational corporations now transmit their communications via satellite. So do most long-distance telephone lines and most television networks. "This growth pretty well accounts for our existing capacity," said Alan L. Parker, president of Ford Aerospace Satellite Services Corp. "I know that at peak periods during prime television time, there is no way anybody could lease any new time in space. Our satellite transmission system is at maximum use."

The trouble is that demand for new cable television programs alone is still growing so fast it will outstrip capacity for years to come. Lower satellite transmission costs have triggered dramatic increases in video-conferencing networks such as Hi-Net, Sat-Serv and Videostar. Lower Earth station costs are even more responsible for the explosive growth in telecommunications. Four years ago, an Earth station cost \$25,000 and was in limited distribution. But today, an Earth station costs less than \$2,000 and is widely available.

The "dishes" that receive satellite signals on Earth can now be seen on the tops of prisons, hospitals, university dormitories, apartment buildings and major U.S. cities. The number of "backyard" dishes used by homeowners to tap into regional and cable television programs now exceeds 200,000.

So, how will this mushrooming market be accommodated if there is no more room in space? By making room. The U.S. Federal Communications Commission has already ruled that domestic satellites can come as close together as 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) at geosynchronous altitude, a far cry from the 4,000-mile separations they were restricted to a few years ago. This means that more satellites can crowd into the same space, a ruling that has triggered a rash of new applications for communications satellites.

Can demand for satellite transmission time be satisfied by the new ruling that closes the allowable gap between satellites? The people in the satellite business say, "No." They say new technology must be developed that closes the gap even more, to 1,500-mile and even 1,000-mile separations in orbit. It's not the orbital spacing that counts as much as it is the Earth station that permits the people on the ground to get clear signals from satellites that close together.

"Satellites that aim their signal at Earth more precisely can be built today," explains Mr. Parker of Ford Aerospace. "The technology is not there yet to build an Earth station that can selectively reach out and pick up such a finely tuned signal."

Satellite users say the United States must also develop satellites that can transmit and receive in higher and higher frequencies so more signals can be heard back and forth across space from one satellite.

CURRENTS

Scientists See Warmer 1990s Decade

NEW YORK (UPI) — The long-range forecast for the planet is for warmer weather in the 1990s, according to a team of French scientists.

Omni magazine said scientists at the University of Paris's Institut de Physique du Globe calculated that Earth's rotational speed slowed abruptly in 1970, as indicated when atomic clocks showed days becoming several thousandths of a second longer.

A change in spin alters the friction between the globe's surface and the air, eventually affecting atmospheric patterns, the scientists said. The result will be weather half a degree centigrade warmer worldwide in the next decade, they said.

The scientists' work provided the first solid evidence correlating weather with the Earth's magnetic field, the magazine reported.

Semiautomatic Translator Is Marketed

WESTPORT, Connecticut (AP) — A U.S. computer company is marketing semiautomatic translation systems that translate English to French, German, Spanish and Italian, and French into English.

"Our approach is interactive — the machine and the translator work together," said Ron Mahoney, president of Automated Language Processing Systems, based in Provo, Utah. The computer automatically translates much of the text, but indicates phrases or words that could present problems. A human translator then selects or types in the proper words.

Engineers on several continents have tried to create a translating machine, but so far, no computer has been able to completely replace a human translator. Computers have had trouble handling the nuances of language.

Study Revises Image of Valium User

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The typical Valium user is likely to be a chronically sick, older person, not the harassed housewife or ambitious career woman of popular image, according to a new study.

A study financed by the U.S. government and published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, was conducted by researchers at the Institute for Research in Social Behavior in Oakland, California, the University of Chicago and the National Institute of Mental Health in Rockville, Maryland.

The study found that most Americans who use anti-anxiety drugs daily for a year or more "are neither young females nor middle-aged housewives," said co-author Mitchell B. Balter of the National Institute of Mental Health in a telephone interview. The study, which surveyed only adults, found 71 percent of long-term users were 50 or older, 20 percent were between 35 and 49 years old and 9 percent were between 18 and 34. The long-term users tend to suffer "high levels of emotional distress (59 percent) and chronic physical and basic health problems (75 percent)," Balter said. "They don't have minor emotional difficulties; nor are they seeking help from a physician for minor problems of life."

U.S. Studies Return of Propeller Plane

STATE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania (AP) — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is taking a "very hard look" at reviving commercial propeller planes for better fuel efficiency, but first it wants to reduce propeller noise and vibration.

With the proper design, propeller-driven planes can be more fuel-efficient than jets, said David Stephens of NASA's Langley Research Center in Virginia. But commercial carriers are reluctant to use them because the noise is so grating inside the plane.

The agency has commissioned Penn State University to come up with an aircraft fuselage panel that doesn't radiate sound like a speaker into the cabin, according to Julian Maynard, a physics professor. NASA, which does aeronautical research in addition to its space program, is looking to develop a new type of propeller plane by the early 1990s, Mr. Stephens said.

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MERIDIEN

The Trend Is Against Ideology

By Flora Lewis

STOCKHOLM — When the World War II was being fought, a quiet experiment in democracy appeared as a shimmering star in the sky. It was the "middle way," the answer to the raging battle of ideologies.

There was a real question the choice between totalitarianism. Many thought democracy too feeble to survive. But in the help of America, it triumphed. Ideologies have tarnished. Everybody has come to see that the modest practical efforts to meet the needs of society work better. This is true to a large extent even in communist countries, though it cannot be admitted.

Sweden is probably the most democratic society in the world. More so than communist states, welfare state has met the needs of the people. The point is that there is little more to insist upon being frivolous or destructive.

Swedish socialists have had to drop a new agenda. Prime Minister Olof Palme calls it a search for peace. "For me, socialism has been about finding the balance between the needs and rights of individual and the needs of the society. Technology has not so much more to interpose."

The social critic Nils Svanberg, Sweden's debate anchor, "The issue is freedom within social justice," he says.

The impressive point is that the gap has narrowed so much. Just every other democratic leader, says Mr. Palme's first concern is performance of the economy. Talks about the payments deficit, industrial output and inflation in almost the same tone as Margaret Thatcher. He puts stress on unemployment and inflation, but the two leaders have same solutions — investment, growth with reduced consumption.

Back in power after a year in which a lackluster conservative government made few changes, socialists have run out of new programs. Intellectuals are interested in politics. An great art's sake, without the strong suspicion of being responsible making over the world.

Such trends are symptomatic throughout Western Europe. It seems to mark the end of the phase. For activists it may be a moment, but for survivalists it is reassuring.

There are grounds for arguing the titanic political struggle of the 20th century has played out. It is encouraging, if Orwell's 1984, to note how man flexibility and capacity to form have found tolerable solutions to the old problems of industry.

They are the problems of Karl Marx to revolutionary thinking, but the solutions are not. The obligation to provide social security, health care and education to the whole society has been fulfilled in all democratic nations. There can be no reason why justice has been accepted and compatible with liberty but not to its culture.

But the limits to society's capacity to provide are also being mapped. Society cannot distribute what it produces, and it will not sufficiently, if the state weighs heavily on individuals.

There can be too much of it. Although it is hard to map opposite goals of freedom and compassion and discipline and intensity at the same time, the flux there is gradual admission of progress is no longer, but neither is the world.

Of course, the world is just as the societies that do freedom to innovate to do freedom to correct mistakes have their ability to deal with the dilemmas of the industrial revolution, the new technological tion brings new challenges.

Once again Sweden's example inspire confidence. It is a model. It has taken us turns, and it is unique in others cannot and would not. But it is a reminder that the old arguments and warnings solve found ways to leave days behind, and no doubt the

The New York Times

An opportunity for the up the recent search for the downed South Korean jet, not generally known that in that part of the Pacific had been surveyed. For a few funds, the work of early phers has not been known. That ships and submarines charts that belong in James

Marine Technology

Gilliam: "A Delusion

Recovering from the the Park with a "Pitt

The creation of comedy and professional people, organizing a network of and making a television. Gilliam's first comedy was a parody of that comedy. The French comedy is a parody of the French comedy. The French comedy is a parody of the French comedy.

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Shell Oil's Stock Up After Offer

International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — Shell Oil Co.'s share price rose Wednesday, apparently on hopes that the Royal Dutch/Shell Group will sweeten its bid for the 30.5 percent of Shell Oil it does not already own.

Shell Oil was trading on the New York Stock Exchange in late trading Wednesday at \$56 a share, up from \$53.625 Tuesday. The parent company announced Tuesday an offer of \$52.50 billion, or \$35 a share, for the minority stake in its Houston-based unit. Shell Oil's board is due to consider the offer this week, and some analysts say it may press for a higher offer.

After the offer was disclosed Tuesday, Shell Oil shares surged to \$53.625 from \$44 Monday.

Parliament to Debate Reuters' Sale

United Press International
LONDON — Britain's House of Commons has scheduled a debate for Friday on plans by Reuters, the international news agency, to go public.

An opposition Labor member of Parliament, Austin Mitchell, introduced on Tuesday a motion calling on the government to intervene to protect the 130-year-old agency.

The motion "calls on the government to recognize its responsibilities by intervening to ensure that Reuters will always remain under British control, that the public interest is fully and permanently safeguarded and that the integrity and independence of a major news service is not undermined by a greedy short-sighted attempt to make a quick profit for a few newspaper proprietors."

The Financial Times called the motion "a strong attack" on the proposed stock sale.

A spokeswoman for Reuters said

Glen Renfrew, Reuters' managing director, could not comment on the scheduled debate. But in an internal memo distributed in December, Mr. Renfrew said "Any association with the government or legislature of any one country is simply not

German Chemical Firms See Growth of 2% to 3%

FRANKFURT — The West German chemical industry expects real, or inflation-adjusted, growth of 2 to 3 percent in 1984, Heinz Gerhardt Franck, president of the Chemical Industry Association, said Wednesday.

Mr. Franck said at a press conference that the outlook for the industry is considerably better than a year ago. He added that there had been a firmly based recovery in the chemical industry in 1983 after poor results the year earlier.

consistent with Reuters' principles of independence, integrity and complete freedom from bias."

Financial experts have estimated that Reuters stock could bring in the equivalent of at least \$1.5 billion. The current owners are the major London newspapers; the Press Association, the domestic British wire service, and newspapers in Australia and New Zealand. The value of Reuters has jumped since the company introduced in 1973 its successful Monitor service, which supplies financial information for private subscribers on video terminals.

One possible problem for the sale is a 1941 "agreement of trust" that was made under the aegis of Parliament. In it the proprietors agreed that the agency "shall at no time pass into the hands of any one interest group or faction."

Some Britons, including James Callaghan, the former Labor prime minister, have voiced fears that a



Glen Renfrew

stock sale might endanger the agency's reputation for independence.

Although no date has been set for the sale, Reuters officials reportedly hope that it will take place in the spring.

In Friday's debate, Kenneth Baker, the minister for information technology, is to speak on behalf of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

Unadmirable Do Well

(Continued from Page 9)
additions to the same list are Good-year and Transco. Federal Express is also a candidate for profit-taking.

The capital-goods sector is in an upturn, he pointed out, and Henschel still favors General Electric. Boeing and the "more-diversified" United Technologies. The bank is also positive in the long term on Philip Morris, along with IBM, Hewlett Packard and ITT in the technology sector.

Alexander Aluminum and CSX are other favorites. Unocal is the only energy issue Henschel is positive about.

Northern Telecom is a stock being viewed for possible purchase, Mr. Demole said, while the bank's analysts are also studying whether hospital management and supply stocks are cheap or just in a long-term downturn.

International Herald Tribune

BUSINESS BRIEFS

FCC Votes to Delay 'Access Charges' For Telephone Users in the U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Communications Commission, making good on its promise of last week, voted Wednesday to delay the telephone "access charges" that consumers and small businesses were to have started paying in April.

The agency, in a unanimous vote, said it had received no public comments over the past week that would prompt it to change its mind on postponing the imposition of the fees until mid-1985. The FCC had tentatively decided to take that step Jan. 19.

Telephone customers had been scheduled to begin paying the new access fees in April, with residential users paying \$2 a month and business customers as much as \$6 a month to their local phone company. Under Wednesday's order, only large businesses — those with more than one line — will begin paying the fees in April.

By its vote, the commission committed itself to making a final decision on the fate of access charges late this year after conducting new studies on whether the fees pose any threat to universal telephone service. Assuming the agency sticks to that timetable, the earliest that access charges could be implemented would be during the late spring or summer of 1985.

Siemens Raises Fiscal '83 Payout

MUNICH (Reuters) — Siemens AG said its dividend payment for the year ended Sept. 30, will be 351 million Deutsche marks (\$124 million) after a 328-million-DM payout the previous year.

World group voluntary reserves for 1982-83 were 392 million DM, up from 335 million DM in 1981-82.

A company spokesman declined to disclose profit, but said payout and reserves combined were less than profit. The world group earned 738 million DM in 1981-82.

Murdoch Firm Countersues Warner

WASHINGTON (WP) — Rupert Murdoch's News International Wednesday filed a countersuit in federal court in Delaware charging Warner Communications Inc. and its management with "a pattern of racketeering" and violations of federal fraud and securities laws.

The suit was filed in response to another federal court case brought by Warner against Mr. Murdoch's company. News International denied the allegations, which centered on the charge that the company and its investment banker had filed false statements about Mr. Murdoch's investment in Warner. Mr. Murdoch has been buying Warner shares and now owns about 7 percent of the company's stock outstanding. He has said he might buy as much as 49.9 percent of Warner's shares outstanding.

Mr. Murdoch's counterclaim charges Warner with illegal activities in connection with stock sales by Warner officials before Warner's Atari unit disclosed sharply lower earnings in late 1982. In addition, the suit raises legal issues concerning Warner's involvement in an effort to buy an interest in the Westchester Premier Theater.

Distillers Co., Esmark Holding Talks

LONDON (Reuters) — Distillers Co. and Esmark Inc. said on Tuesday that talks are under way with a view to the purchase by Distillers of Esmark's entire interest in Somerset Importers of New York.

Somerset is the exclusive importer into the United States of the Johnnie Walker brands of Scotch whisky, owned by John Walker & Sons, and the Tanqueray brand of gin owned by Charles Tanqueray & Co. Walker and Tanqueray are subsidiaries of Distillers.

Joint Venture to Arrange Debt Swaps

LONDON (HTT) — Singer & Friedlander Ltd., a small British merchant bank, is forming a joint venture with European InterAmerican Finance Corp. of New York to arrange swaps of international debt.

The two companies already are active in matching buyers and sellers of debt, mostly from Third World countries involved in reschedulings. Such swaps are multiplying as banks and trading companies seek to shed doubtful debt exposures by selling them at a discount. Victor Segal, a Singer managing director, emphasized that despite recent growth such swaps involve only a tiny proportion of international debt.

European InterAmerican, formed last year, is wholly owned by Martin W. Schubert, a swap expert. Singer is a unit of European Ferries PLC, which plans to sell the merchant bank as part of a new corporate strategy.

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Jan. 25

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

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Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missiles were launched early Wednesday, the U.S. Air Force said. The launches were part of a series directed by the Strategic Air Command to test the reliability of the Minuteman weapons system.

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series directed by the Strategic Air Command to test the reliability of the Minuteman weapons system.

Britain.

Minuteman Missiles Test

United Press International

VANDENBURG AIR FORCE BASE, California — Two unarmed Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missiles were launched early Wednesday, the U.S. Air Force said. The launches were part of a series directed by the Strategic Air Command to test the reliability of the Minuteman weapons system.

The newspaper.

SPORTS

Precisely Whom Is the Woman Athlete to Please?

By Julie Cart
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Reporters who dwell on Jarmila Kratochvilova's physique and speculated about her femininity rather than her spectacular double at last summer's world track championships in Helsinki, Finland, revealed a naïveté about international track and field. Significantly, their stories pointed up the East-West cultural gap in reporting international sports.

"Sometimes I wish they would all just go away," Kratochvilova said through an interpreter before a recent track meet here. "I am always aware, even in practices, of photographers and reporters who are there. It is distracting. Sometimes I wish I had more privacy, more time to myself."

Kratochvilova is the women's world-record holder at 400 meters (47.99) and 800 meters (1:53.28) and has world-class speed in the 100 and 200. At 5-foot-7 and 148 pounds (176 cm and 67 kilograms), she has a well defined physique that most men would envy.

Ria Stalman, a Dutch discus thrower ranked eighth in the world, who has trained in the United States for five years, said of Kratochvilova: "She is, of course, a very extreme example of a very muscular woman."

"I don't think it's anything that has been brought on by steroids," muscle-building drugs — "as far as her looks are concerned. When I look at [U.S. sprinter] Evelyn Ashford, I don't think she is the most beautiful woman in the world. They are not running in a beauty contest. When you walk down the street and look around, you see lots of ugly people. Kratochvilova happens to be a runner, and a very good one, and that brings her into the public eye. And then everybody says 'Look at that.'"

"In a country like the U.S., beauty is emphasized; superficial beauty, makeup. But in the East, people don't have that. In the first place, most women don't have the money to go out and buy Revlon or Lancôme makeup and all that kind of stuff."

"It's just not a necessity for Eastern European women to look like Mary Decker, who looks like she goes two hours before the meet and puts on makeup and curls her hair. There is no need for that. That is not the way their society is being run. Here, you

don't get to see anything else, just the surface."

Stalman points to a basic economic reality in Eastern bloc countries (as well as many others). People simply don't have a large discretionary income to spend on beauty aids. And without Madison Avenue to manufacture a perceived need for the products, there is little demand.

If it is not the custom for European women to shave their legs or under their arms, then how fair is it for Western observers to project Western sensibilities on this different culture?

The difference for me as a female athlete is I have never felt I've had to defend myself for what I do," said tennis champion Martina Navratilova. She said that when she was growing up in Czechoslovakia, the social climate for girls competing in sports was different from those for their U.S. counterparts.

"We were never told we were not feminine because sports were for boys," Navratilova said. "There was never any problem with that. We never got any mixed

signals like kids do here. You're just an athlete, not a man or a woman."

"I think it's important to note that there is no word for 'tomboy' in the Czech language."

Navratilova sees a double standard. She cites England's slightly-built champion middle-distance runner, Sebastian Coe, as an example. "If women are considered masculine for doing sports, does that mean that men who don't compete in sports are feminine? I don't think so. If Kratochvilova is masculine, does that mean Sebastian Coe is feminine?"

There's a real dilemma here. The very traits that set women apart as successful athletes — an aggressively competitive nature, natural strength and size — are the same that are generally regarded as "masculine" and therefore are not to be cultivated by women. The problem for the United States: Is it possible to tone down those traits while still maintaining an acceptable level of success in sports?

Dr. Paul Ward, a consultant to

the U.S. Olympic Committee's Elite Athlete Program, believes that the fear of becoming outsize prevents U.S. women from "stepping over the line" and into the weight room.

Leslie Deniz, the U.S. record holder in the discus, has taken that step and adjusted to the consequences. "It's something you get used to," she said. "Some Betty Boop with 23 percent body fat will be called a woman before I will. It is very frustrating — you can't go into a grocery store in shorts, you can't show your legs because people will gawk."

"It hurts — I know what people say. But it's worth it because I'm not out to be among the group of people who follow like a flock of sheep. I am an individual. Competing is my goal in life and it means everything in the world to me. I will do everything in my power to reach my goals. Yes, it hurts. But every athlete makes some sort of sacrifice and this is my sacrifice."

The U.S. female athlete receives the mixed signals Navratilova talks about. Do well, they are told, beat the communists; but be a lady — and for God's sake, don't get huge.

Diana Nyad, who went through a round of publicity photo sessions before attempting to swim from Cuba to Florida, was shocked to discover the pictures came out with her muscular frame trimmed down. "Those muscles represent a lot of work," she said. "I don't appreciate that they could just airbrush them out like that."

Nyad was willing to weather the social storm and live with the muscles. But will other American women? Is the United States losing potential world-class athletes because its women aren't willing to pay the social price?

"I think the Eastern European women are so far advanced because sports play such a big role in those countries," Stalman said. "... It's totally accepted to do whatever you can to become a good athlete. They are heroes no matter what they look like. Whereas in the United States and a lot of other countries in the West, women athletes have to deal with a social stigma. I think that is keeping a lot of people away from sports. Until this society changes, they — the Eastern Europeans — will have that edge."

The notion that sports and femininity are mutually exclusive is

not new. Said the "Venus of the Waves," 1932 U.S. Olympic gold medalist Eleanor Holm: "If I had to choose between swimming cups and honors, and loss of looks, fuzzy skin, streaked hair, I'd give up the championships. It's great fun to swim and a great thrill to compete in the Olympics, but the moment I find my swimming making me look like an Amazona rather than a woman, I'll toss it to one side."

"My appearance is more important to my life as a woman than any swimming championship."

Femininity itself is an elusive term. French journalist Françoise Giroud wondered 10 years ago if femininity is a quality that can be misplaced — "as though femininity is something you lose, the way you lose your pocketbook: hum, where in the world did I put my femininity?"

That question is still rattling around the heads of U.S. women athletes and coaches. How is it possible to train with intensity and not sweat?

The first wave of women athletes to receive college scholarships, and train alongside men, know all about image pressure. Today they can laugh that they applied makeup before attending workouts. Just to prove they were real women.

Writers say Kratochvilova wears a gold band on her left hand and is said to have a boyfriend, offering this as proof of her femininity.

Do we require Coe to carry around a razor or a hairbrush to prove he is masculine?

"This sort of thing sets us back 50 years," said Brooks Johnson, head coach of the U.S. women's Olympic track team. "The times Kratochvilova ran are reachable by others who are willing to train hard."

"As long as we hide that lady's accomplishments under a barrel and talk only of her body, then what she accomplished remains — in the minds of other women athletes — out of the ordinary. We make her a freak. Then American women will look at her and believe the only way they can achieve those times is to look like her. They have to see her as being normal, or her accomplishments will never seem attainable."

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Teams' Armed Guards Banned From Olympic Villages in L.A.

By Kenneth Reich
and Evan Maxwell
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Olympic security planners said Tuesday that armed security guards, other than those from U.S. law-enforcement agencies, would be banned from the three Olympic villages to be operating here for the Olympic Games during July and August.

Both federal and local officials said, however, that foreign dignitaries and Olympic athletes may still be allowed to have their own armed security agents outside the villages.

State Department officials said, for instance, that foreign delegations are at times allowed to bring their own security forces, sometimes armed with automatic weapons, into the United States as long as the agents are identified to local police.

Commander William Rathburn, chief of Olympic security for the Los Angeles Police Department, said that the Israelis had inquired whether they could station their own armed security men with their Olympic team, and several other countries, which he would not identify, had raised similar questions.

The villages will be at the University of Southern California, the University of California-Los Angeles and the University of California-Santa Barbara.

The Israelis have been particularly concerned about Olympic security since the 1972 Munich Games when 11 of their athletes were killed by Palestinian terrorists.

All countries, however, have accepted the rule against carrying

weapons in the villages, Rathburn said, noting that similar bans were in force at prior Olympics, including the 1976 Games in Montreal and the 1980 Winter Olympics in Lake Placid, New York.

Rathburn, whose disclosures were confirmed by the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee's security director, Edgar N. Best, said the significant question is not whether foreign Olympic committees will have security agents with their teams inside the Olympic villages, but whether they will be armed.

"Some will have security people and not tell us," Rathburn said. "Our position is that there will be no armed security personnel in the villages except U.S. law-enforcement men. There will be ways to detect the presence of guns."

"The local jurisdictions want to have a way of knowing who is packing a gun around what venue," said one federal agent involved in the planning. "Everybody needs to know what everybody else is doing."

A State Department security official, requesting anonymity, said the issue had not been highly controversial, since to her knowledge only one or two countries outside Israel were considering sending armed guards with their Olympic contingents.

Dave Finney, Olympic coordinator for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau of the Department of the Treasury, said the question of whether local jurisdictions would allow armed security for Olympic athletes at Olympic events, in transit or while they are visiting Southern California non-

Olympic attractions had not been resolved.

Olympic officials estimated that 9,000 to 10,000 of the residents of the villages would be athletes and another 2,000 to 3,000 team officials and aides.

In some cases, said one security official, some of those nonathletes may be security agents assigned either to protect the athletes or to keep them from defecting to the United States.

Meanwhile, in another security development, a ranking officer of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Los Angeles said that the corps had received authorization to spend "several million dollars" in federal funds to help enhance Olympic security.

Col. Roger Higbee, deputy engineer for the corps' Los Angeles district, said the money available to it for Olympic security came from a congressionally appropriated \$50 million military fund.

Olympic officials have said that was just a contingency fund for emergencies, but it was disclosed several weeks ago that the federal government will spend some of it to lend local law enforcement agencies special anti-terrorist equipment during the Games.

Higbee said Tuesday that the Corps of Engineers has now "been assigned to support the Los Angeles Police Department and other law-enforcement agencies [to provide] whatever they would need to enhance their security plans."

He said discussions are under way about "hardening" protection at the Olympic villages and elsewhere.

"The most I've heard so far is barbed wire," Higbee said.

Conner Forms America's Cup Group

By Dave Distel
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN DIEGO — Dennis Conner, skipper of the U.S. yacht Liberty that lost the America's Cup last summer to the revolutionary wing-keeled Australia II, said Tuesday he has formed a group to try to win back the cup.

He said his group, America's Cup 87, will try to raise \$12 million to build and campaign the finest boat science can devise, Australia, which stunned the yachting world by breaking America's 132-year hold on the Cup in seven races, will take on challengers in January 1987 in Perth.

Conner said that his will be a national effort, separate from the

New York Yacht Club, the cup's former custodian and chooser of its defender. Conner's group had been one of three under consideration as a challenging syndicate by the NYCC.

"The New York Yacht Club has done a lot for the America's Cup," Conner said, "and I have a lot of friends back there. It wasn't an easy choice, but we decided to make it a total American effort rather than a regional effort."

Conner said a number of yacht clubs are informally committed to his effort, meaning their directors have yet to take action. He indicated the campaign has support in San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans and Florida, as well as in San Die-

go. Conner is commodore of the San Diego Club.

Aside from raising the \$12 million, he said, the major effort will be in designing a new 12-meter boat. "With the advent of wings," Conner said, "we have whole new parameters in the design of boats. With the help of our scientific friends, we have to improve our product and maximize our chances. If we don't have the best boat, we may as well not go...."

"If there's a good sailor from Milwaukee who doesn't know how to get involved, he can talk to us. If there's a brilliant inventor with a better idea than a winged keel, we'll give him an avenue for his ideas."

His group, he said, has an edge in that it has raced against Australia II. "We're the only people in the world who know how fast Australia II is," he said. "We know more than anyone else, and we're not talking. We know that in some areas we're just as fast. We have a tremendous advantage in that Liberty gives us a yardstick."

For Conner, the announcement launches another three-year campaign of the kind he has turned into crusades. He has been involved in America's Cup competition since 1974, making a successful defense as the skipper of Freedom in 1980 and the first unsuccessful defense in 1983.

"I just feel I owe it to the sailing community to race," he said. "It took a while for the world to learn, but I knew I'd get back into it if the conditions were right. These are the right conditions. It was tough to lose, and I feel I have some responsibility to go down there and get it back."



Dennis Conner, displaying the ensign of America's Cup 87.

Washington — Town, Not Team — Tested by Fall From Grace

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On last Thursday's plane down to Tampa, Florida, women flashing huge diamond rings were wearing big noses on their lovely faces. Men in three-piece suits wore burgundy cowboy hats — barely big enough, at 10 gallons, to contain their pride. The fashionable set proudly tucked its Burberry scarves inside its Army surplus Ranger fatigues. At 30,000 feet, several choruses of "Hail to the Redskins" erupted.

On Monday's packed plane back, not one item of Washington Redskins regalia could be sighted. And, for some, nobody sang.

Unless I miss my guess, Washington may be taking Sunday's 10-alarm Super Bowl catastrophe harder than the beaten players. Going by the local TV sports at 11 P.M. Monday, you'd barely have

known a Super Bowl was played; the Redskins' lights went out one minute in the caboose slot usually reserved for rodeo. On Tuesday, a 63-year-old woman who isn't even a football fan said, "I feel like slugging somebody."

Why have normally sensible people taken this super flop so to heart? Could it be that, in the last few years, Washington has slowly become a town of sports junkies? Is victory habit forming? Does D.C. need its fixes?

For generations, Washington was the black hole of sports. We knew how to enjoy a victory, laugh at a loss. But a dozen years ago, Redskins coach George Allen gave us a whiff of "losing is like death."

Maryland's basketball coach, Lefty Driesell, held a similar world view. Both men brought a certain sad charm to their monomanias — their wants were so simple, their methods so corny, their deviousness so comic, their limits so obvious. Many cheered their teams in victory but booed them in defeat.

Washington's taste for victory had started to grow. Soon it would blossom. In 1978, hundreds of thousands lined a parade route in pour conflict and kisses on the National Basketball Association champion Bullets.

In 1979, the Baltimore Orioles came within one victory of a world title. The Orioles became a summer staple on Washington television. Their defeat in great pennant races in 1980 and '82 merely made the World Series title three months ago seem more savory and cathartic.

Whenever Washington turned around, it saw the heights of the big time. Sugar Ray Leonard's fights against Roberto Duran and Tommy Hearns exposed the town to the visceral lure of man's most vicious and second-oldest profession.

Next, the Georgetown Hoyas came within a point of an NCAA basketball title. Then, in 1983, the long shot Redskins won the National Football League title — and there were those dogged Orioles up the road, completing their seven-year project.

A common thread ran through all these transporting adventures: Never once was Washington really let down. Always defeat was accompanied by dignity.

Even the town's losses were of the softest and most addictive kind. Leonard lost to Duran in a brutal, classic fight, but actually gained esteem. Georgetown, a team that had far surpassed expectation, lost on a freak pass. The Orioles be-

came masters of the ennobling defeat; after the final loss of '82, the crowd stood, cheered and cried — for many, that bout of defeat still provides a sweeter, deeper memory than the '83 Series victory.

Never burned, Washington learned to open its arms wide to such events. For example, after last year's Super Bowl and this year's National Conference championship, my neighborhood block of Capitol Hill was full of people of all ages and races beating pots and pans with spoons, bugging, dancing and whooping.

We couldn't wait to get to Tampa.

Give us more of Pete Rozelle's circus dinner parties with motorcycles zooming over our tables and a woman acrobat falling on her head among the guests. Give us more midnight suppers at Bert's Steak House where the "world's biggest" wine list comes to our table with a padlock and every waiter has to serve a year's apprenticeship so he can perfect the phony patry. Give us quarterback Joe Theismann and placekicker Mark Moseley in black tie helping their wives into a limo at 12:45 A.M. three nights before Super Sunday.

It's a trip. I tell you. The whole

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Joe Theismann in defeat.

Hagler, Hearns To Defend Titles

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Marvelous Marvin Hagler will defend his undisputed middleweight title against Argentine Juan Domingo Roldan, the World Boxing Association's top contender, March 30 in Las Vegas, it was announced here Tuesday.

Meanwhile, it was announced that World Boxing Council super welterweight champion Thomas Hearns will defend against former European junior middleweight champion Luigi Minichello of Italy Feb. 11 in Detroit. Hearns, 37-1, will be making his first defense since winning the title from Wilfred Benitez in December 1982. Minichello has a career mark of 42-2.

It will be the ninth defense for Hagler, who has not lost in his last 11 fights and whose record is 58-2. Roldan is 50-2-2 lifetime.

NHL Standings

WALLES CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Islanders	37	17	2	76	242	183
N.Y. Rangers	36	14	4	76	202	184
Philadelphia	28	24	7	63	208	185
Washington	27	22	3	57	177	144
Pittsburgh	19	32	5	35	145	256
New Jersey	18	33	3	34	134	207

Team
